



# DAILY REPORT

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SUZUKI RECEIVES REAGAN LETTER ON MIDDLE EAST

OW100553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 10 (KYODO) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent a personal letter to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, requesting Japanese cooperation in U.S. efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, a government spokesman said Saturday.

The U.S. Mideast policy will remain unchanged despite the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Reagan was quoted as saying in the letter delivered by the U.S. Embassy. Reagan said the U.S. Government will continue the peace process on the basis of the Camp David agreement reached between As-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, according to the spokesman. He said Suzuki sent a reply to Reagan Friday and expressed his readiness to strengthen relations between his government and a new Egyptian administration.

MIDEAST POLICY IN POST-AS-SADAT PERIOD VIEWED

OW100921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 10 (KYODO) -- The assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has forced a breakdown of Japan's pursuit for independent diplomacy toward the Middle East at least for the time being, officials here said Saturday. "The death of President as-Sadat meant the loss of one of two major pillars of Japan's diplomacy toward the Arab world," one government official said.

"It appears we ran into a breakdown at the very beginning of our independent Mideast diplomacy," the sources added. The new diplomacy, the sources said, was aimed at playing a more visible role in bringing about peace to the Middle East and thus making Japan's oil import from the region more stable. The idea of conducting active diplomacy has suffered a setback at least for the time being, other government officials said.

REPORTAGE ON PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT'S VISIT

Speech by 'Arafat

OW130045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0021 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 13 (KYODO) -- Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] leader Yasir 'Arafat got off to a moderate start of his three-day "unofficial" visit here, making no reference to the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, his archrival in the pursuance of peace in the Middle East. 'Arafat canceled his previous plan to issue an arrival statement and refrained from referring to the death of As-Sadat in a speech he delivered at a dinner hosted by hosts Monday night, hours after his arrival from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang.

In his speech at the dinner held at a hotel, 'Arafat said there will be no peace and stability in the Mideast unless the Palestinians' right to return to their homeland, self-determination and their right to establish an independent country are respected. 'Arafat thanked his Japanese hosts -- a suprapartisan group of Diet members interested in friendship between Japan and the Palestinians -- for inviting him despite an "extreme difficulty."

He said the Japanese are people who respect a fair and legal solution to problems, and added that if they wished the Palestinian issue to be solved on the basis of United Nations resolutions, they would recognize the Palestinians' "struggle against occupation, discrimination and Zionism." 'Arafat also said he hoped to establish "solidarity" with leaders of various Japanese political parties and other circles during his stay in Tokyo.

Toshio Kimura, former foreign minister who is leader of the Diet members' group inviting 'Arafat, welcomed the PLO leader and said the Palestinian problem is the "core" to the solution of the Mideast problem. He said a common understanding of the Japanese people is that the Palestinians must participate in Mideast peace negotiations. He also said that all Japanese people are interested in 'Arafat's current stay here. Kimura noted that former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford said they believed the United States would have no choice but to recognize the PLO soon, and expressed the hope that the Reagan administration would move in that direction.

The former foreign minister told a news conference later that 'Arafat's remarks at the dinner were moderate, but the PLO leader would give more concrete views in his meetings with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda on Wednesday. Kimura said 'Arafat refrained from speaking on As-Sadat's death because the Middle East is in a delicate situation and As-Sadat's successor, Husni Mubarak, appeared to be flexible on how he will deal with the United States and Israel. He said 'Arafat also knows well how the PLO's subjective views could affect Japan.

#### LDP Opposition to Visit

OW091243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 9 (KYODO) -- Opposition is growing to the visit to Japan of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat within Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), party sources revealed Friday.

The PLO came in for repeated criticism at a party policy study group meeting Friday morning after the organization praised the assassination Tuesday of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Members of the group called on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and ruling party leaders to respond prudently to the three-day visit of the Arab leader next week.

During the Friday morning study group meeting attended by approximately 70 Dietmen, strong opposition was voiced to 'Arafat's visit, with some in attendance calling for the cancellation of the planned talks between Suzuki and the Arab leader. Two former Cabinet ministers also expressed displeasure with plans for a meeting between 'Arafat and top LDP officials and urged party leaders to cancel the talks.

#### Call for PLO Recognition

OW091239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 9 (KYODO) -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Friday called on the government to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) immediately as the only legitimate representative of the Palestine people. The JSP appeal was made in a statement issued to welcome PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is scheduled to arrive in Japan next Monday.

The party also urged the government to grant diplomatic privileges to the PLO's Tokyo office on the occasion of 'Arafat's visit to Japan.

The party statement asked the government to use its influence on other countries so that an international conference, attended by the PLO and all other countries concerned, may be convened for the sake of peace in the Middle East.



NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS CHON'S 6 OCT INTERVIEW

SK100211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 8 Oct 81

[NODONG SINMUN 9 October commentary: "Wicked Rigmarole"]

[Text] On 6 October the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan made a statement expressing his views on conditions in a meeting with the president of KYONGHYANG SINMUN. An exclusive interview with KYONGHYANG SINMUN is a trick used by the South Korean dictator whenever he faces a public outcry to bring things under control. The 5 October interview was made in view of the incommodius situation in which the South Korean puppets find themselves. In the 6 October interview, he mentioned planting democracy in Korean soil, relations between the North and South and relations between South Korea and Japan. He confused right with wrong, and inside with outside.

He said that his idea is to provide a foundation for a democratic welfare state and that it is natural for the people to voluntarily resolve differences of opinion. As is well known, what the fascist military clique is providing in South Korea is not a foundation for democracy. No matter what beautiful words he may employ, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring can never claim that the barbarous military rule of terror forced upon the Korean people through unscrupulous barbarous acts -- such as banning from political activities and eventually court martialling political parties and public organizations who demanded democracy and the abolition of the yusin system established by the former dictator, or suppressing the Kwangju demonstrators by armed force and submerging the streets of Kwangju in a sea of blood -- was all for democracy.

His cry that differences of opinion should be voluntarily resolved to adapt democracy to Korea is actually blackmail and a threat forcing the people not to oppose what the ring is doing but to docilely obey it. There is no democracy to be adapted in South Korea. What exists in South Korea are only prisons, gallows and the lack of political rights. Adaptation of democracy is a fabrication to disguise the ambition for fixing, maintaining and further strengthening the fascist dictatorship.

Chon Tu-hwan, expressing his views on North-South relations, said he had a plan to ease tension, but that he could not make it public unless mutual visits between the North and the South are realized. Whatever plan he may have invented, only a ghost can know about it. Even without seeing it, however, it is certain that it is a splittist plan formulated by splittists.

In order to ease the tense situation in Korea, first of all, the basic elements that disturb peace should be eliminated. This means removing the U.S. troops, which block national reunification and threaten peace, from South Korea and ending the anticommunist war rackets that encourage antagonism and war consciousness between the North and the South and aggravate the strained situation.

If he had any intention of easing the tense situation, he would not beg for the prolonged stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea, clutching at the coattails of his master, and would not raise anticommunist rackets or stage war exercises to stir up a war fever against us.

Recently, he agreed to bring military equipment worth \$110 million into South Korea, and is staging a large-scale military exercise in the sea off the south coast. No matter what he may babble about concerning easing tension or mutual visits, he can never deceive the people while encouraging war fever among them.

Commenting on matters concerning Japan, he babbled that relations between South Korea and Japan should be based on broad understanding and friendship, thus flattering and kowtowing to Japan even further. His dirty subservient attitude toward the Japanese reactionaries, flirting with them, stems from his intention to accelerate militarization by getting more loans from them and to strengthen military collusion with them.

It is a dangerous nation-selling act and an act of treason, following in the footsteps of the five traitors of Ulsa who sold off the nation to the Japanese imperialists, that he tries to strengthen collusion between South Korea and Japan by allowing the Japanese reactionary forces, which are attempting to accelerate militarization and build a foothold for their expansion overseas, to come into South Korea and tries to sell off sovereignty by allowing greedy Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea.

What the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan babbled in the interview was nothing but a revelation of his intention to strengthen the fascist dictatorship under the mask of democracy, rationalize anticommunist war rackets and splittist schemes under the pretext of relaxation of tension and accelerate collusion with the Japanese reactionary force under the name of friendship. It was a dirty machination of a man in hot water and rejected by the people trying to get out of it. Such a scheme, however, can never help the puppets prolong their lives.

In an attempt to gain popularity he said that it is the president's mission to understand the people's opinion and to look into their lives. The South Korean people do not want to hear lectures from him but they demand that he step down from power. If it is true that he wants to know what the people are saying, he should not try to maintain power but should step down. This may be [kil il kosida] the only way to settle the situation.

#### PAPER SCORES NAVAL EXERCISE OF 'CHON CLIQUE'

SK101545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Commenting on a "naval exercise" being staged by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans in the sea near Kadok Island off the southern coast of South Korea from October 8, MINJU CHOSON today denounces it as a reckless war exercise.

The author of the commentary notes that the "naval exercise" started again by the puppets in the South Sea in the wake of the recent war exercises in the East and West Seas is a deliberate play with fire aimed to incite North-South confrontation and create a war atmosphere.

The commentary says: The war exercise started by the Chon Tu-hwan clique off the southern coast this time is part of the war manoeuvres to step up preparations for a war against the North.

At a time when it has been raised as an urgent demand of the times and the nation to ease tension, preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and achieve her peaceful reunification, the puppets are holding war exercises one after another to ignite a new war. This shows that their talk about "relaxation of tension" is empty talk.

Confrontation and war manoeuvres stepped up by the Chon Tu-hwan clique seek aggravating tension, not easing it, and bring the dark clouds of war, not peace, and increase the danger of permanent split.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is staging war exercises almost every day, sending off the powder smell. This shows that it is trying to find a way out in confrontation and war gamble. But the confrontation and war manoeuvres will give no way out to the puppets but results only in precipitating their destruction.

The commentary stresses: The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop running wild, going against the trend of the times and the desire of the nation, discontinue reckless war exercises and step down from "power."

REACTION TO DEATH OF PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

## Special Radio Program

SK090940 [Editorial report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0700 GMT on 9 October carries a special 30-minute program devoted to former Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

The announcer opens the program by stating: "We express deep condolences on the death of Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat." The program that follows consists of stretches of solemn music interspersed with reports on the reaction in the DPRK to As-Sadat's death. This includes the reading of Kim Il-song's message of condolence to interim Egyptian President Sufi Abu Talib, a report on Kim Il-song sending a wreath to the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang, and a report on the DPRK Administration Council declaring 9 October as a day of mourning for As-Sadat. Also included are a report on Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak stating in Cairo that the Egyptian Government would continue to follow the policies of As-Sadat, and a 3-minute biography of the late president, noting his visit to the DPRK in May 1967.

The program ends at 0730 GMT.

## Visits to Egyptian Embassy

SK090850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- Functionaries of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Administration Council and its commissions and ministries and central organs on October 8 visited the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang and mourned the death of His Excellency Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Personages concerned laid wreaths before the portrait of His Excellency President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat in the name of the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council and observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

Functionaries of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Public Security, the Agricultural Commission, the Education Commission, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Culture and Art, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Public Health, the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the General Bureau of Diplomatic Corps Affairs and the Academy of Social Sciences also laid wreaths before the portrait of the deceased and expressed deep condolences.

## Pak Song-chol's Departure

SK092304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol left here on October 9 by air to attend the funeral ceremony of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by premier of the Administration Council Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-gi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned.

Abdelaziz Ibrahim, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

MATERIALS ON ANNIVERSARY OF KWP FOUNDING

## NODONG SINMUN on Anniversary

SK110006 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2227 GMT 9 Oct 81

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October editorial: "A Greater Victory and Glory Are Shining on the Future Path of Our People Following the Party's Banner"]

[Text] With pride and happiness in carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the party, our people are now vigorously accelerating an all-out advance to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress. In challenging circumstances in which the entire country is seething with a new, historical advance, we significantly greet the 36th anniversary of the founding of the KWP and the first anniversary of the sixth party congress. All party members and workers recall with excitement the proud course of our party and the sixth party congress, which occupies the most glorious position in the history of the party. They are firmly determined to complete the chuche cause under the leadership of the party.

The founding of the KWP by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic, significant event in the development of our revolution and in the political life of our people. With the founding of our party, a new type of party magnificently emerged to translate the great chuche idea into practice. With the founding of the party, our people came to have a political leader who would guide the destiny of the fatherland, the people and the revolution in a responsible manner. With this, the glorious era of the Workers's Party -- a new era shining with great struggle and change -- unfolded in the history of our country, bringing about a basic change in the status of the fatherland and the people.

Since its founding, our party, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea, has vigorously traveled a difficult but glorious path. This course has been a brilliant history in which our party has developed and strengthened into a great guiding force capable of completing the cause of communism, overcoming all difficulties and trials. This course has been a proud chronicle of exploits in attaining immortal achievements, leading the revolution and construction along a single road of victory.

In the long history of the KWP, many convulsive events have occurred which brought about great changes and strengthened and developed the party. In this regard, the Sixth KWP Congress occupies a salient position. While the meeting held to proclaim the founding of the party has been portrayed in our party's history as one signaling the magnificent start of the party's advance, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as leader, the sixth party congress radiantly shines as a glorious meeting which laid a firm foundation to complete the leader's revolutionary cause to the end. The sixth party congress was a glorious meeting which erected a new, historic milestone on the road of completing our people's revolutionary cause and unfolded an endlessly brilliant future path for the fatherland and the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Sixth KWP Congress was another great event which brilliantly decorated the glorious history of our party. This meeting will shine forever in the history of our party as a victorious meeting which demonstrated the overall victory of the chuche idea and the invincible might of our party and as a glorious meeting which laid a firm foundation for the victorious advance of our revolution and the completion of the chuche cause.

The sixth party congress was an important event which announced to the whole world that the organizational and ideological foundation for brilliantly inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had been firmly consolidated, thus brilliantly resolving the basic question influencing the destiny of the party and the revolution.



The meeting proudly pointed out that our party had attained immortal achievements in the course of guiding the destiny of the fatherland and the people and that it had been developed and strengthened into a great guide which had won absolute support and trust from the people, thus laying a firm foundation for achieving the final victory of the revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party. For this reason, the meeting has been brilliantly recorded in the history of our party as a significant one which endlessly delighted the people and made them confident of their future and unfolded a bright prospect for the endless prosperity of the fatherland and for the happiness of posterity, generation after generation.

In his historic report at the meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a struggle program for achieving the complete victory of socialism in the near future, the independent reunification of the fatherland and the independent cause against imperialism. This report is a shining blueprint which illuminates the road of completing the revolutionary cause under the banner of the *chuche* idea and a banner which vigorously encourages the people's revolutionary struggle for independence. The struggle program and policy elucidated by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song have won unanimous support and sympathy from the people at home and abroad and have demonstrated greater vitality with each passing day for accelerating our revolution and the historic advance of our independent era.

The development of the revolutionary situation since the meeting clearly proves how just and great are the revolutionary line and policy set forth at the meeting. The past year, during which we have struggled along the road indicated by the meeting, has been one of excitement in which the whole of the country has seethed with an all-out advance movement to bring about a new turn in accomplishing the *chuche* cause under the leadership of the glorious party. During this period, great progress has been made in party work and in all sectors of revolution and construction.

Since its founding, our party has led the Korean revolution and the destiny of the people along a single victorious road and taken responsibility for them. During this period, it changed our country, which was once poor and backward, into a powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance and self-defense and ushered in a great heyday of national prosperity in the fatherland. Today no one can slight our socialist fatherland led by our party.

By developing party work and thoroughly implementing the *chuche*-type line of guiding the party under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has achieved the political and ideological unity and solidarity of party ranks, thus increasing the militant capability and leading role of the party in various ways. This constitutes a firm guarantee for strengthening and developing our party and achieving new victory in the revolution.

Based on the great past achievements, our party has developed its work and revolution and construction onto a new, higher level. The most precious and proud achievements in this regard are the further consolidation of the organizational and ideological foundation of our party. How successfully we consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party is a basic question related to the destiny of the party and the future of the revolution.

The whole course of the KWP shines because it has successfully resolved this important question. We have brilliantly accomplished this historic task by holding in high esteem the party and the leader as a center of our unity, by resolutely safeguarding and protecting them generation after generation and by vigorously carrying out the work of firmly guaranteeing the party's leadership of revolution and construction. Regarding the work of continuously consolidating the organizational and ideological foundation of the party as an important cause for the future of the revolution and for the prosperity of the fatherland, we have continuously developed this work since the meeting. As a result, a unitary ideological system has been firmly established within the party, unity and solidarity around the party and the leader with a single ideology and will has been consolidated and developed onto a higher level and the people's absolute trust of the party has increased as never before.



Today our people firmly and unswervingly believe deep in their hearts that the party is the leader and that the leader is the party. While holding in high esteem the great party, which has attained immortal achievements for the fatherland and the people with profound wisdom and outstanding leadership, our people, in their everyday existence, firmly believe that the road indicated by the party is one which will produce miracles and exploits and which will guarantee the people's happiness and usher in the bright future of the fatherland. All the people, including elderly revolutionary fighters, old cadres, millions of party members and the new generation, regard it as their supreme duty and an act of noble fidelity to hold the party in high esteem. They form a loyal current following the party.

There has never been such an instance in our country in which the party has so deeply struck roots among the people. The people have entrusted their destiny to the party, and the party and the people, having been fused into a single body, have confidently advanced toward the bright future of communism. If called by the party, all party members rise to struggle through fire and water. A centralized discipline and order has been established so that on the party's orders, all party members breathe and move as one person. With its organizational and ideological foundation further consolidated, this is the proud appearance of our party today. Our people have come to hold in high esteem the leadership of the great party, which has a firm, unwavering organizational and ideological foundation and lofty authority. This is the most brilliant victory in the more than half a century of the Korean communist movement.

One of the successes during the advance under the leadership of our party is that we have thoroughly embodied the idea and leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thus brilliantly carrying out, firmly safeguarding and protecting the leader's cause. By wisely guiding the march for imbuing society with the *chuche* idea in the 1970's, our party, which regards the work of carrying out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause as its leftiest duty, has comprehensively materialized the *chuche* idea in all sectors of social life. The sixth party congress declared the *chuche*-orientation of the entire society to be the ultimate mission of the revolution. Because our party is leading the struggle to implement this decision of the sixth party congress with a bold plan and tactics, we have firmly safeguarded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea, revolutionary tradition and immortal achievements, which are shining more brilliantly.

Apart from our party's energetic leadership in brilliantly inheriting forever the revolutionary achievements and tradition performed and established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we cannot contemplate the fact that all fields of politics, economy and culture are being constantly and brilliantly developed and the brilliant future of communism is being expedited with certainty.

Our party is constantly deepening the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in accordance with the line of the three revolutions in order to brilliantly achieve the *chuche* cause. As a result, the drum of revolution is beating more loudly, economic construction is being vigorously carried out on an unprecedented scale and huge monumental creations which glorify the era of the Workers' Party are being built one after another.

There has never been a period in the long history of our people like today, the glorious era under the guidance of our party, when our fatherland is enjoying prosperity and development and when our people are enjoying infinite glory. All of the political, ideological and material foundations which have been daily strengthened and deepened by our party are the very precious assets which make it possible to advance the Korean revolution along the single road of *chuche* forever and to steadily inherit the revolution.

Our party has been strengthened and developed into an invincible party with a bright future and its history is constantly brilliantly adorned with proud feats. This is a valuable fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who possesses extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership ability.

Defining it as a most important task to build a powerful party, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally established the historic roots of the party and founded a party of *chuche* for the first time. Since then, he has fostered our party into an invincible vanguard with his all devoted efforts and energy.

It is an immortal feat performed in brilliantly solving the historic task facing the communist movement that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has trained and fostered our party into one with a bright future, capable of reliably shouldering the future of the revolution. The leadership of our party, which is brilliantly carrying out the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with its vigorous guidance, firmly grasping the overall work of the party and state, has been the fundamental source of the constant advance in the strengthening and development of the party and in the carrying out of the revolutionary cause. Our party is an experienced and tested general staff which has fully personified the traits of guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the protracted struggle and which is solving all problems in the same way that the great leader did.

By firmly establishing *chuche* in the revolution and construction and solving all problems in our own way and in a up-to-date method, our party is reliably succeeding to the Korean revolution and registering brilliant successes in all fields of socialist construction.

It is an important feature of the leadership of our party to carry out all work broadly and boldly, always unfolding extraordinarily high targets and a brilliant blueprint. The extraordinary leadership ability of our party in boldly unfolding operational plans, presenting concrete methods to implement them and solving problems with no trouble, no matter how vast they may be, is today more vigorously demonstrated in the struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress.

In order to accomplish the decisions of the party congress, our party has taken epochal measures to intensify guidance over economic work of the party and the state, while vigorously waging the struggle to bring about a change in the party's organizational and ideological work, deepening the movement to win the Red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes, and unfolding the grand plan for the remaking of nature.

Such revolutionary leadership of our party has paved the way for victory in carrying out the programs put forward by the party congress, and has unfolded a bright prospect for fanning the flames of a great new upsurge in the 1980's.

Our people, who have trod the path of rewarding struggle along with the party, are able to hold more firmly the conviction that there are no difficulties they cannot overcome and there is no strong fortress they cannot seize under the party's leadership, and they are able to fight with greater faith for the cause of greater victory. It is indeed a great honor and pride for our people to have the great party, which dynamically advances the revolution and construction with its outstanding, tested leadership and high prestige and dignity that nothing can impair.

Today we are faced with the historic task of bringing about a decisive change in carrying out the *chuche* cause by vigorously marching along the path indicated by the sixth party congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: It is an honorable revolutionary task today for all our party members and people to vigorously march along the path illuminated by the Sixth KWP Congress and thoroughly accomplish the decisions of the party congress.

Brilliantly realizing the grand programs put forth by the party congress is a most sacred struggle to advance the ultimate victory of the chuche cause and to brilliantly pioneer the bright future of the fatherland and the nation. When the decisions of the party congress are thoroughly carried out, the country's might will be strengthened incomparably and the history of our party and people will shine more brilliantly.

Our party is demanding that all party members and workers accelerate the all-out march to carry out the decisions of the party congress with extraordinary determination and greater revolutionary zeal. For our functionaries and workers, no work is so important and rewarding as upholding the party's military call and vigorously pushing ahead with a new movement for an all-out march.

Today the international climate for our revolution is very complicated and difficulties still lie ahead of us. The key to triumphantly overcoming the arduous path of our revolution and consummating the chuche cause to the end lies in further consolidating and developing the party as a militant general staff of invincible might. To further strengthen our party as the chuche vanguard unit, we should thoroughly dye the entire party and the whole society one color with the leader's revolutionary ideology -- the chuche ideology, holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem.

Upholding the leader -- the founder of the party -- with unity constitutes the basic question and lifeline influencing the destiny of the party and revolution during the entire period of the revolutionary struggle. It is a noble truth, the experience of the communist movement proves, that only if we uphold the leader and march forward along the path pioneered by the leader, can we advance the revolutionary cause in a victorious way without any twists and turns. Always bearing this truth deeply in mind, all party members and workers should endlessly glorify the glorious tradition of the Korean communist movement, which has upheld only the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and marched along the only path indicated by the leader for the long period of a half century.

Persisting in establishing the party's unitary ideological system as the basic line in party construction, we should fill to overflowing the entire party and society with the chuche idea -- the great comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology -- and should brilliantly inherit and develop the revolutionary achievements of the leader.

Upholding our party's leadership constitutes a decisive guarantee for strengthening the party and brilliantly realizing the grand programs put forth by the party congress. When the party's leadership over the revolution and construction is firmly guaranteed, our party can become a powerful militant unit thoroughly realizing the ideology and leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and can become a monolithic rank, tenaciously marching toward a single goal.

Keeping the firm political conviction at any time, at any place that they know nothing other than our party, all party members and functionaries should faithfully fight on the only path indicated by the party without the slightest wavering under any circumstances, and they should continuously strengthen the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. By more firmly establishing strong order and discipline for unconditionally accomplishing the party's decisions and directives, all party organizations and functionaries should fully realize the intentions and plans of the party.

Strengthening like a rock the unity and cohesion of the entire party with the party and the leader as the center constitutes the most important demand in consolidating the party and achieving the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause. Resolutely protecting and safeguarding the center of cohesion constitutes the party's life and a central question in strengthening the organizational and ideological foundation of the party.

The greatest pride and honor of the Korean communists are in having resolutely protected and safeguarded the party and leader as the center of unity for the long period of half a century, overcoming grim trials. Always bearing such glory firmly in mind, all party members and workers should protect and safeguard politically and ideologically with their lives the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and should defend the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks -- which are firmly rallied around the party and the leader -- as the apple of their eye.

One of the most important revolutionary tasks put forth by the party congress is to vigorously accelerate socialist construction, holding high the banner of the three revolutions. Tenaciously fighting to realize the party's plan to make our fatherland a world economic power within the 1980's, all party organizations and functionaries should brilliantly meet the grand 10 major prospective targets and should dynamically speed up the work of making the people's economy *chuche*-oriented, modern and scientific.

All sectors of the national economy should brilliantly mark the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by thoroughly carrying out the superior *taean* work system, by correctly organizing production and successfully commanding the battle and by bringing about an unprecedentedly great upsurge in socialist construction.

Responding to the party's militant call, all party members and workers should vigorously rise in resolute struggle to implement the magnificent plan for remolding nature put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee.

The reunification of the fatherland is the greatest national desire of all Korean people and the most important revolutionary task for our party. We should continuously and vigorously struggle to end the tragedy of division at the earliest possible date and to pave a bright way for the nation, upholding the new proposal for the fatherland's reunification and the 10-point program for a reunified state put forth by the party congress.

The KWP is a revolutionary vanguard unit which is endlessly loyal to the cause of the international working class. Upholding, in the future too, independence, friendship and a peace-loving foreign policy, our party and people will consolidate and develop friendship and cooperation with the peoples of all countries who advocate independence, and will continue to fight tenaciously to achieve victory for the anti-imperialist cause for independence.

Ever-victorious and invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people vigorously marching under the leadership of our party, which is brilliantly pioneering the future of communism with invincible might and tested leadership.

Let us all struggle more vigorously to advance the independent reunification of the fatherland and the final victory of the revolution by firmly uniting around the Central Committee of the party headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

#### NODONG SINMUN Editorial Article

SK101050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN yesterday devoted one whole page to an editorial article [Pyongyang radio also identifies this as an editorial article -- nonsol] headlined "Let Us Firmly Defend and Glorify Traditions of Great Unity."



In the first part the article notes that what is most important for the communists in achieving the unshakable unity of their ranks is to firmly establish the centre of this unity. It says:

It is a fundamental question arising in the whole historical period of accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism for the entire communists and people to fight on, united as one around the core of great unity.

The important historical task for firmly defending and consolidating the unity and cohesion of the party and people around the leader has been successfully carried out in our country on a highest level today. This is an irreplaceable great victory attained in the Korean communist movement.

Now our whole party and entire people are energetically advancing toward the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause with heightened revolutionary enthusiasm and unshaken confidence, rallied as firm as a rock around the party central committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our unity and cohesion is a greatest unity and cohesion unprecedented in the steadfastness, solidness and vitality of its centre.

Our unity and cohesion around the party and the leader is an unshakable one attained and steadfastly carried forward in the course of a long history. Herein lie the greatness and imperishable vitality of our unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks around the leader traces its origin back to the time when we greeted the great Comrade Kim Il-song and attended him in high esteem as our leader. It has been the purest and most solid one from its inception.

The excellent traditions of the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks around the leader achieved at the dawn of the Korean revolution have been brilliantly carried forward up to now when half a century has passed.

The long history of the communist movement does not know any other example that the purity of unit and cohesion has been safeguarded for so long a period.

Our unity and cohesion centering around the leader is incomparably powerful and unshakable as it has been consolidated and tested through the grim ordeals of revolution, not in a tranquil environment. Our unity and cohesion, which has been achieved at a time when our revolutionary cause was started and has grown in the course of forcing the way through the tempest of revolution, is now reaching a new higher level in the historical march toward modelling the whole party and the whole society on the chuche idea.

The deep conviction of the greatness of the party and the leader and indestructible attraction of the party -- these are the basic factor of firmly defending the centre of the unity of our revolutionary ranks and increasing the might of their unity and cohesion a hundredfold.

The authority of the party and the leader is so unshakable in our party that the centre of its unity can never waver any time. Our unity and cohesion cemented as firm as a rock through a long period on the basis of the centre of great unity is an invincible one capable of tiding over any difficulty and will remain invariable for ever.

In the second part the article refers to the fact that the great traits of unity and cohesion around the party and the leader are prevalent in Korea today. It says:



The traits of our unity and cohesion around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre find manifestation, above all, in the fact that the entire people hold the party and the leader in high esteem with unshakable faith and high revolutionary awareness. Our people live for the party and the leader, even if they live a moment or live their whole life, and are advancing along the road indicated by the party, reposing trust entirely in the party and the leader.

Pulsating through our ranks is the noble spirit of the true communists of Korea who fought in the past devoting their youth and life for the general, wishing to fight by the side of the general and, if he died, to become a handful of Earth of Mt Paektu where the general was.

It is the unshakable creed of our people in their life to live and fight with their destiny wholly entrusted to the party, ardently revering the respected and beloved leader and the party centre, awake or asleep, and dearly calling our party mother party. The proud traits of our unity and cohesion rallied around the party and the leader lie also in the fact that the entire people are firmly armed with one ideology and purpose, the idea and will of chuche.

It is because the entire party members and people live and struggle according to the idea and will of chuche that our unity and cohesion is most indestructible and mighty in the present time. The pure ranks that breathe the same with the ideas of the leader and act according to the intention of the party -- such is the features of our society where the entire people are closely united around the party centre.

Today our people know nothing but the chuche idea, and it is their immovable, firm faith to take the party's policy and intention as the only guideline for all their work and life. No force on earth can destroy our unity and cohesion in which the party and people are rallied close as an integral body in ideology and will on the basis of the revolutionary ideas of the leader. The proud traits of our unity and cohesion rallied around the party and the leader are also manifested in the fact that the whole party and the entire people are unconditionally and thoroughly carrying through the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policies of the party.

Predominant in our whole party and whole society is the steel-like discipline under which the entire people unconditionally and thoroughly implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decisions and instructions of the party and act as one man under the leadership of the party centre.

It is the invariable traits of struggle of our people today to regard the party's decisions and instructions as laws and their supreme tasks and thoroughly carry them through by displaying unbounded devotion. In our country the orders and decisions of the party are conveyed straight down to its lowest units and, accordingly, all the party organisations and mass organisations. The party members and working people act as one man. Therefore, if our party once decides and calls, the whole country rises up like a surging wave and moves mountains and rivers, creating a proud heroic epic.

The article stresses: The political and ideological unity and cohesion of the whole party and the whole society united under the party and the leader is, indeed, a great unity and cohesion as firm as a rock, as pure as crystal and as invariable as gold. Our people feel high pride and honour in such unity and cohesion.

## RPR Greetings to Kim Il-song

SK130512 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Oct 81

["Text" of 10 October message from the RPR Central Committee to Kim Il-song on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the KWP -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche-type party: While tenaciously advancing along the great road of revolution for reunification, holding aloft the banner of great Kimilsongism, we greet the 36th anniversary of the founding of the glorious KWP, a chuche-type revolutionary party. Greeting the felicitous anniversary of the founding of the KWP and conveying the unanimous desire of all revolutionaries and the patriotic people in the South, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] respectfully extends supreme honor and most hearty congratulatory greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the revolution, who has brilliantly carried out the chuche-type revolutionary cause by founding and leading a chuche-type party.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary hero and great leader of the revolution, founded the immortal chuche idea and paved the road of the chuche revolution in the first period of the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland in his early years laid a firm, eternal bedrock to found the chuche-type party in the flames of the arduous and bloody anti-Japanese revolution and creditably carried out the historic cause of founding the party shortly after liberation. The founding of the glorious KWP was a solemn declaration in an era of the emergence of the first revolutionary party of the working class, which transforms society, man and nature into chuche-type entities under the great banner of Kimilsongism, and a great revolutionary event of epochal significance in developing the international communist and working class movements.

Since the announcement of the historic founding of the party, the great leader, an outstanding artist of leadership, has led the KWP along the road of glorious and brilliant victory through the grim tempest of revolution and recorded great exploits and feats in letters of gold on this shining road.

Thanks to the presence of the respected and beloved leader and his great idea and tested leadership, the KWP has illuminated the future path of revolution and construction by setting victorious Kimilsongism as a sole guiding idea, theory and method and by adopting a unitary chuche-type line and policy, firmly rallied the party, the people and the army around the banner of chuche, successfully organizing and mobilizing them to achieve independence and build a new society, thus unfolding a history of epochal change in North Korea.

Thanks to the KWP, which loyally holds aloft the great leader's leadership, the northern half of the fatherland has risen imposingly and is casting radiant rays as a powerful socialist state, dignified in independence, developing and prosperous in self-reliance and mighty in self-defense. The brothers and sisters in the North are continuously performing new miracles of chollima and making the leaps of the speed battle on the road of a grand march for the implementation of the decisions of the historic sixth party congress.

Holding aloft the great leader's far-sighted plan and intent, the KWP has won a proud victory and shining successes in making great progress in the struggle to attain the complete victory of socialism and to complete the chuche cause under the banner of the three revolutions -- thus changing the appearance of chuche Korea, in developing society into a great harmonious family and in helping the bretheren in the North, cheering the era of the Workers' Party, enjoy an endlessly happy life.

At the recent Pyongyang international symposium of nonaligned and developing countries on increasing agricultural and food production, the glorious KWP demonstrated the greatness of the *chuche* idea invented by the respected and beloved leader, the inexhaustible vitality of the *chuche* farming method and the sincere nature of its foreign policy which regards independence, friendship and peace as its basic idea.

The KWP, led by the great leader, is, by its practical example, powerfully encouraging all countries and the world's progressive people advocating peace to a bright future, frustrating the wild ambition of the imperialist domination forces with its ever-victorious strategy for anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle and accelerating the victory of the world revolution along a straight road.

Through difficult and complicated struggles, the KWP, while tenaciously advancing, taking the van of the *chuche* revolution, has been further hardened and tested into an ironclad vanguard rank having a perfect organizational and ideological system under the banner of *chuche*. It has been strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary party full of vigor and passion. In particular, the KWP, under the rays of lofty guidance thrown by the great sun of *chuche* and great lodestar of *chuche*, has further consolidated its organizational and ideological foundation to complete the revolutionary cause and develop and strengthen itself forever into a party of Kimilsongism, thus achieving enduring fame as a great party which has successfully resolved fundamental problems influencing the future destiny of the party and the revolution.

More than 100 years have passed since the emergence of the communist movement on earth. Other than the KWP, founded and guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of *chuche*, we do not know of such a revolutionary political staff headquarters -- great in ideology, perfect in theory, experienced in method -- and such a revolutionary party of the working class -- rich in experience, having tremendous achievements and possessing a bright future.

The proud course of the KWP, founded and developed under the respected and beloved leader's outstanding and tested leadership, is a heroic, epochal one which has led the revolution and construction to victory by overcoming grim trials, thus proving the justness of the profound revolutionary cause of Kimilsongism. This course is a shining chronicle which has ushered in the *chuche* era of prosperity in which the working people pioneer their destiny in an independent and creative manner as masters of history. This course is a proud history which has laid a firm foundation to guarantee the strengthening and development of the *chuche* party forever.

Our RPR members rejoice over all the victories and achievements the KWP has scored under the guidance of the great leader. Learning from the KWP, the model of a *chuche* party, they are overflowing with the conviction that they will surely achieve the revolutionary cause of reunification.

The RPR, which has Kimilsongism as its guiding principle, is a *chuche*-type revolutionary party struggling in the South to change the society and people and to set up a popular democratic political system -- all in conformity with the requirements of *chuche* -- and to realize the nation's aspirations for reunification.

Holding high the banner of invincible Kimilsongism since its founding, our party has stoutly weathered storms that have beset the revolution. Having strengthened its ranks with *chuche*-type revolutionary fighters raised in the flames of the arduous struggle, in which they crossed a sea of blood and crossed mountains of ordeal, our party has grown into a flexible, militant party, a party whose roots are in the masses.

Frightened over the fact that the bright rays of chuche are shining more and more as the days go by and that the banner of the revolution for reunification is fluttering more vigorously in the South where darkness prevails, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have established an unheard-of military dictatorship and are desperately adhering to fascist repression and frenetic anticommunism.

No matter what harsh military rules and anticommunist tactics they might resort to, the enemies cannot hinder the march of our party and people, who unyieldingly advance in the direction pointed to by chuche. Through the various struggles they have experienced, including the heroic Kwangju resistance, our party and people have learned the truth that if they fight, united on the road indicated by the chuche idea, they can destroy the fortress of the fascist dictatorship, drive out foreign aggressors and tear down the barrier of national division.

The stronger the gale of anticommunism becomes, the more we will raise the banner of the invincible Kimilsongism and, with the sword of chuche, will smash the shackles of repression and the reef of division and will surely greet the day of honor when a new democratic society and the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo are born.

The revolutionary cause of chuche, which is unfurled under the banner of the great Kimilsongism, is righteous and its ultimate victory is inevitable. For the victory of the revolutionary cause of reunification, for the ultimate accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche, for the strengthening and development of the party of Kimilsongism and for the endless prosperity of the chuche era, the RPR Central Committee, reflecting the loyalty and unanimous desire of all the revolutionaries and patriotic people in the South, wishes Comrade Kim Il-song -- the master of ideology, and theory, the genius of revolution, the legendary hero and the sun of the nation -- good health and long life.

[Signed] RPR Central Committee, 10 October 1981, Seoul

RPR Greetings to Kim Chong-il

SK121106 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Oct 81

["Text" of 10 October message from the RPR Central Committee to Kim Chong-il on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the KWP -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, guide of the party of Kimilsongism: Under the lofty banner of invincible Kimilsongism, in the glorious century in which the great sun of chuche and the guiding star of chuche are shining brilliantly over every corner of the world, we who are carrying out the revolution for reunification are celebrating the significant 36th anniversary of the founding of the glorious KWP on the arduous but rewarding bloody underground battlefield.

On the occasion of the felicitous anniversary of the founding of the KWP, the RPR Central Committee sends its most honorable and warmest congratulatory greetings, mixed with the boundless admiration and loyalty of all the revolutionaries and patriotic masses in the South, to Comrade leader Kim Chong-il, the sole successor to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sagacious guide of the chuche party and the brilliant sun of communism.

When the revolutionary sun Comrade Kim Il-song, who had led the anti-Japanese liberation war to victory, founded the glorious KWP on the basis of the brilliant tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution, a chuche-type revolutionary party, a party of Kimilsongism, which assumed the chuche idea as its leading idea, came into existence for the first time in the history of communism and a new era in history, the era of chuche, began its solemn march.



Since its founding the KWP, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has traversed an epic course of opening up a great era of national prosperity, an era of the Workers' Party, by leading the gigantic two-stage social revolution and socialist construction to victory, traveling over the most complicated and ordeal-filled road. It has also written the glorious chronicle of a party which has been strengthened and developed as a party of bright prospects bound to brilliantly safeguard the chuche cause and to carry it out to the end.

The brilliant history of the KWP, which is filled with victories and glory, is radiating more brilliant rays because of the outstanding and tested leadership of the dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who faithfully upholds the ideas and leadership of the great leader. Great Comrade leader Kim Chong-il, the sole successor to the great leader, regards the strengthening and development of the KWP, founded by the respected and beloved leader, into a party of Kimilsongism as the basic problem for the final victory of the chuche revolution. He has written an immortal page in the chuche chronicle by leading the party and revolution to a century's worth of changes.

The sagacious comrade leader, an outstanding expert in theory and ideology, has formalized the great leader's revolutionary ideology as Kimilsongism, the guiding ideology of the KWP, with brilliant wisdom and energetic efforts and has provided a firm, supreme program for the chuche-type party -- the general goal of fulfilling the chuche cause -- by putting forth the policy of imbuing the entire party and society with Kimilsongism.

A model of loyalty, dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who is upholding the great leader's revolutionary ideology and revolutionary cause, has established the unitary ideological system of the party and unitary guidance system as a whole and has strengthened the leadership of the KWP and its militant capability in every aspect by wisely leading party work and party activities to develop on the basis of the ideology, theory and methods of Kimilsongism. He has also built a firm organizational and ideological foundation to safeguard and fulfill the cause of Kimilsongism in a noble manner from generation to generation.

Filled with the loyalty of eternally upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, the glorious KWP is demonstrating its dignity and honor as an ever-victorious and invincible party of Kimilsongism which has completely and perfectly realized the unity of ideological will and revolutionary cohesion on the basis of the chuche ideology, as a tested banner of guidance skillfully leading all people to the highest summit of mankind while nourishing society with the chuche ideology, and as a reliable vanguard party for the international working class vigorously guiding the international revolution with its resolute revolutionary principle and its great practical influence. These are the great immortal exploits that only the dear comrade leader, the supreme model of the real Kimilsongist, could accomplish.

Consolidating and developing the KWP as a glorious party of Kimilsongism, the dear comrade leader -- the genius of creation and construction -- is pioneering the chuche cause in a victorious way. He has created a great upsurge in the performance of the three revolutions for modelling society on Kimilsongism and has opened a great golden age of the chuche fatherland, unfolding a grand program for the great socialist construction in accordance with the respected and beloved leader's plan and intention, and spurring the party and all people to marches of chollima and the speed battle.

Because the dear comrade leader, who has personified his loyalty to the great leader at the highest level, has commanded the movement for an all-out march to accomplish the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, the question of modelling society on the chuche idea is being promoted all sectors -- political, economic and cultural -- are blossoming and developing.



In particular, the northern half of the fatherland is filled with zealous loyalty to mark the 70th birthday of the great leader as a great festive national day. In the endless upsurges in production and the flames of innovation, the great monumental creations of the Kim Il-song era are being erected as a forest to give generations to come the immortal ideology and achievements of the respected and beloved leader. This is the brilliant fruition of the outstanding and tested guidance of the dear comrade leader, the supreme model of the Kimilsongist. The advance of KWP, which is firmly maintaining the cause of Kimilsongism under the guidance of the dear comrade leader, and the brilliant reality of Korea eloquently show that only the sagacious successor to the great leader can complete the party, founded by the leader, as a party of the leader. The revolutionary cause, pioneered by the leader, can be brilliantly inherited from generation to generation and its final consummation firmly guaranteed only through the successor to the great leader.

The dear comrade leader has achieved these exploits along the path of loyally upholding the revolutionary cause of the respected and beloved leader. Thus, the nation and mankind are looking up to the sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sole successor to the great leader and as a brilliant sun of communism. They are filled with a firm conviction to eternally be loyal to the comrade leader as long as the sun and the moon can be seen in the sky.

It is our boundless luck and honor and a great event for our nation to hold dear Comrade Kim Chong-il -- a hero of mankind -- in high esteem as the sole successor to the great leader and as the guide of the revolution. The dear comrade leader, the great guiding star of nation, is brilliantly making the southern territory bright with the ray of the glorious Kimilsongism. The revolution for reunification is advancing along the broad road of victory without any deviation, following the guide of chuche.

Because of the banner of invincible Kimilsongism which is flying, our RPR members and the patriotic masses of all walks of life have bravely waged a national salvation struggle for independence, democracy and reunification under unprecedentedly wicked fascist suppression with unmitigating grit. A rank of chuche (?warriors) who have pledged to struggle sacrificing even their youth and lives following the sun of chuche and the guiding star has been expanded and strengthened in the flames of this sacred struggle.

Because of the dear comrade leader, who is making the great leader's revolutionary cause resplendent, only victories and glory wait for the revolution for reunification and the chuche cause. This is the noble truth and firm conviction we have acquired in the course of arduous struggle.

With the more loftily raised banner of the great Kimilsongism, we will firmly unite the rank of revolution for reunification as an ever-victorious steel-firm combat unit of Kimilsongism and maintain a firm hegemony of the revolution for reunification while awakening the broad masses of all walks of life to the truth of chuche.

Together with the masses of all walks of life, our party will tenaciously continue the struggle to achieve antifascist democratization and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a unified state, and will hasten the glorious day when all the people of the North and the South can live happily in the unified motherland, upholding the great leader and dear comrade leader in high esteem for thousands and thousands of years to come.

The RPR, which is advancing and looking up to the great sun of our nation and the great guiding star of the nation, is invincible. The RPR Central Committee, with the fervent loyalty of all the revolutionaries and patriotic masses of all walks of life in the South, wishes dear Comrade leader Kim Chong-il -- the sole successor to the great leader and the brilliant sun of communism -- a long life for victory in the revolution for reunification, the consummation of the cause of Kimilsongism, for strengthening and developing the party of Kimilsongism and for limitless prosperity in the era of Kim Il-song.

[Signed] RPR Central Committee, 10 October 1981, Seoul

## Romanian Attache's Remarks

SK100948 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang on October 9 visited the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea.

The visitors saw with keen interest the historic materials and exhibits showing the great victory of the chuche-based military idea and the outstanding strategy and tactics of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After inspecting the museum, Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian Embassy and head of the Military Attache Corps, had this to say: At the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the prospective tasks to be fulfilled by the Korean people for the 1980s and a new proposal to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea elected dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sagacious leader of the party and state, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of all the Korean people. This is an important event.

The Workers Party of Korea founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a mighty party with a vast prospect before it.

We, he said, witness every day the achievements that the Korean people are making in industry, agriculture, culture and all other fronts of socialist construction under the leadership of the party in order to grandly celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the UN General Assembly the representatives of the countries represented by us, he said, made speeches supporting the new proposal for Korea's reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song. We fully support the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country independently in a peaceful way, he declared.

SOVIET PEACE POLICY, PROPOSALS ACCLAIMED

BK110240 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Oct (SPK) -- In a commentary, the paper KAMPUCHEA highly praised the practical and unchangeable position of the Soviet Union aimed at building a world of peace advocated by the great Lenin. The paper recalled the speech of the Soviet minister of foreign affairs at the 36th UN General Assembly, and denounced the warlike policy of the Reagan administration, which is aiming for military superiority by increasing its military budget, deciding to build neutron weapons, forcing Western countries to accept installation of medium-range missiles aimed at the Soviet Union, refusing to ratify the SALT II accord and delaying negotiations on arms limitations with the Soviet Union.

The central organ of the KFNC denounced perfidious U.S. slanders on the alleged threat from the Soviet Union, and recalled that it is Washington which supports bloody governments and provocative acts leading to tension in the world, notably the recent South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

The paper also denounced collusion between the United States and the Beijing expansionists in Southeast Asia in order to maintain tension in the region. It continues, stating that the Soviet assistance to and support of the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries, and support of the proposal of discussions between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries constitute an important element in the Soviet policy of peace.

The paper continues to say that the Kampuchean people, who have survived a destructive and genocidal war, have a unique aspiration -- that is, to live in peace. They also warmly support the policy of peace and the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union.

GANDHI REMARKS ON THAI INTERFERENCE HAILED

BK091325 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Bangkok's Perfidious Deceit Exposed"]

[Text] Sources in Bangkok and Beijing recently revealed to public opinion the reason for Bangkok's reaction to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's remarks on Kampuchea. World public opinion is aware of and enlightened about the truth of the Kampuchean people, and is becoming more vocal in support of their just struggle. The fact that the United Nations has not yet recognized the PRK has not prevented the PRK's prestige from soaring in the international arena. Friendly countries throughout the world have praised and provided both material and moral aid to the revival of the Kampuchean people. This development constitutes a major obstacle frustrating all the perfidious maneuvers of our enemies -- U.S. imperialism, the Beijing expansionists and other international reactionaries, including, primarily, the Thai administration.

It is widely known that the Thai administration is frantically seeking all means to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution. It is greatly infuriated by and indignant at all the failures experienced by the Thai side.

During the past 2 years, after the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime was over-thrown and removed from Kampuchea, the Thai administration has spared no effort to feed and house these archmurderers on its territory. Moreover, it has authorized the Beijing expansionists' use of its logistical infrastructure to channel arms, ammunition and food to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants, enabling them to continue creating insecurity among the people along the border.

[Words indistinct] the people in a number of provinces adjacent to the border, such as Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Koh Kong, frequently see Thai aircraft -- L-19's and F-5's -- making intrusions into Kampuchean airspace.

Using signals from these planes, barrages of 82-mm and 120-mm mortars are fired from Thai territory into these areas, causing repeated losses to the local inhabitants. The courageous Kampuchean people's revolutionary army, in close cooperation with the fraternal VPA troops defending the border, have intercepted and put several Pol Pot remnants and Thai commandos out of action, forcing the survivors to flee toward Thailand.

It is evident that the Thai administration has used its territory as a sanctuary and training ground for the piratical troops of the reactionary Khmers. More arrogant still, the Thai administration has ordered hundreds of its boats, including warships, to violate and intrude into Kampuchea's territorial waters northwest, southwest and northeast of Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands.

In the political field, the Thai administration has openly moved into the political orbit of Beijing and Washington by mustering reactionary Khmers such as Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, to hold frequent meetings in Bangkok in an attempt to establish a so-called united front to oppose the Kampuchean revolution.

In the international arena, the Thai administration impudently supports the murders of 3 million Kampucheans -- a group despised and rejected by the world -- by working for the retention of their seat at the United Nations and foolishly charging that Vietnamese troops have committed aggression in Kampuchea.

Are all these acts of interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs considered part of the Thai administration's correct position of neutrality?

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's remarks at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly have unmasked the ugly features and the perfidious designs of the U.S. imperialists and Beijing expansionists, the ringleaders, and of their reactionary stooges, particularly Thailand, thereby enabling world public opinion to clearly see the true nature of these reactionaries and to condemn them even more vehemently.

Because of its correct foreign policy, the prestige of India, which plays a most important role in the Nonaligned Movement, has soared to new heights in the international arena. During the visit by a high-ranking Kampuchean delegation led by Foreign Minister Hun Sen, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed her intent to continue to give unconditional support to the Kampuchean people's just cause. The recognition of the PRK and the support given by India, with Mrs Indira Gandhi as the prime minister, constitute an effective encouragement to the Kampuchean people in their efforts to wipe out the vestiges of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and rebuild their beloved country. This is also further evidence testifying to the just, progressive and logical stand taken by the Indian prime minister regarding the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the advance of the PRK's glorious revolution.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people have sharpened their determination in the struggle to become the masters of their country and their destiny. They will also strive to maintain the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- and their solidarity with the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and other progressive countries throughout the world, particularly with India, their great friend. The Kampuchean people throughout the country express their thanks and gratitude to the Indian people and to their heroine and brave great leader -- Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Whether Bangkok chooses to be rough or gentle, the reality in Kampuchea is irreversible. Bangkok's frustration is prompted only by the fact that its evil deeds have become too visible.



REMARKS OF THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SCORED

BK130248 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Are the Tigers Threatening Thailand?"]

[Text] According to AFP, in his recent interview with the daily newspaper NATION REVIEW, Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman said that Thailand is threatened by two "tigers" -- China, which is a tiger in the jungle, and Vietnam, another tiger at its doorstep.

Did this former Thai foreign minister carefully examine the situation, or did he just ignore the "real tiger" by saying that the "Vietnam tiger" is "waiting to kill" his livestock? Thanat Khoman "puts pressure on others" in order to make them believe again that the Vietnamese army is threatening Thailand. This is a "real creation" of Thailand because world opinion knows very well that the Vietnamese troops came to help the PRK in order to defend it against the enemies of the Kampuchean people, such as the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and other reactionaries like Thailand. Thanat Khoman does not see, or pretends not to see, the "real tigers" which are in Bangkok. The U.S. imperialists established themselves in Thailand in order to attack Indochina, and now are strengthening their "bases" to incite Thailand to oppose the Indochinese countries. The Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have encouraged Thailand to grant refuge and supply Chinese weapons to the Pol Pot criminals and the other reactionaries, enemies of the Kampuchean people.

Frequent coups d'etat in Thailand during past years are the concrete result of "feeding tigers" in their own house. At present, the Thais are feeding the "Chinese tiger" and the "U.S. tiger," and one day Thailand will be swallowed by these two "tigers."

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL SUCCESSES HAILED

BK091207 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Oct (SPK) -- In an editorial published today, KAMPUCHEA hailed the successes achieved in all fields by the Kampuchean people since the beginning of the year despite the numerous difficulties they had to overcome.

In the military field, the paper said, our combatants, in close cooperation with their Vietnamese brothers and the people, have checked the rainy season plan of our enemies and forced them to entrench themselves in Thailand. In the political field, the prestige of the PRK has soared to new heights, especially since the country has implemented the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress. The communal and general elections and the establishment of state institutions have strengthened the confidence of our people in the radiant future of the PRK. In the economic field, despite natural calamities, we have thus far achieved more than 60 percent of the plan for various food crops. In the social field, more than 1.5 million students are attending school during the current school year and our inhabitants can receive treatment at more than 1,300 hospitals and health stations throughout the country. A similar momentum was seen in cultural, sports and artistic activities.

The paper stressed: These successes confirm the vitality of our society and show that the determining factors are the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and the PRK, the militant spirit and perseverance of our people in the exercise of their right to mastery of the country and the value of international solidarity.

In order to achieve more successes, KAMPUCHEA called on the Kampuchean people to raise their vigilance before the perfidious maneuvers of their enemies and to enhance patriotism and their spirit of solidarity and mastery over the country. In particular, the paper appealed for the intensification of agricultural production and irrigation efforts, and for the consolidation of the revolutionary power.



DK'S KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS CONDOLENCES TO EGYPT

BK091019 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
8 Oct 81

[Text] Upon learning of the tragic death of President Anwar as-Sadat, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium and prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a message of condolence to His Excellency Sufi Abu Talib, interim president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The message says:

I have learned with deep sorrow about the death of President Anwar as-Sadat. On this grievous occasion, on behalf of the Kampuchean people and the government of Democratic Kampuchea, and in my own name, I express profound condolences and sincere sympathy to the government and people of Egypt and the family of the deceased president. President Anwar as-Sadat was a great Egyptian statesman, deeply respected by the nonaligned countries, the Third World and the entire world. He struggled valiantly for the cause of independence and peace. His death is a great loss to the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, to whom the late president was a close friend and a firm supporter of their national cause.

With deep sorrow, the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and myself join with Your Excellency, the government and people of Egypt in paying tribute to this magnificent president.

VIETNAMESE SETTLEMENT POLICY CONDEMNED

BK111022 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
10 Oct 81

[News commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemies Are Intensifying the Transport of Their Compatriots From Vietnam To Rob and Swallow Up Our Kampuchean People's Territory In Takeo Province"]

[Text] Since the beginning of September the Vietnamese enemies have gradually transported their compatriots from Vietnam to rob our Kampuchean people's lands in Takeo Province. They have forced our Kampuchean people, who are the owners of villages, houses, ricefields and orchards, to leave these places and settle in groups on isolated plains, without any shelter, completely exposed to rain, sunlight and wind, and they have suffered many casualties daily. The Vietnamese have transported their own compatriots and settled them in our people's houses. They have robbed our people of all their houses, villages, ricefields and orchards.

In fact, in Kaoh Andet District [Takeo Province] the Vietnamese have moved their compatriots to the district center, (Kompong Ampil), (Kompong Yol) communes, and along the National Route 2 in an area from Prey Sandek market, (Phnum Khneng), Lvea market and Kompong Chrey to Tonloap market close to the Vietnamese border. In Kirivong District, the Vietnamese have transported their fellow citizens to settle in Kirivong and Tonloap, and they are working to move more of their fellow countrymen into this area daily. In Treang District the Vietnamese have transferred their compatriots to (Kbal Po) and (Prey Roun) communes. In Prey Kabbas District, the Vietnamese have shifted their fellow countrymen to Angkor Borei, Prey Kabbas and along the Bassac River. At present, they are continuing daily to transport more and more of their fellow citizens to settle along the border in Takeo Province, in Kirivong and Kaoh Andet Districts. This is a method used by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in robbing and swallowing up the Kampuchean territory piece by piece.

During the past 3 years, since they invaded Kampuchea, the Vietnamese have used all methods -- the use of various types of weapons, the creation of famine and the use of chemical weapons -- in their attempt to commit genocide and exterminate the Kampuchean people in order to rob and swallow up the Kampuchean territory, include it as part of Vietnam and establish the heinous Vietnamese Indochina federation.

This federation will be used as a military base and springboard by the Vietnamese and Soviets in their successive aggressions in Southeast Asia. But they do not achieve their criminal aims. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are stalemated by the Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas, and they are experiencing more difficulties. They are encountering a situation in which they have lost control, lack any initiative in combat and are completely stalemated on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors know very well that they cannot rob and swallow up the Kampuchean territory by military means. That is the reason they are currently intensifying their political and diplomatic maneuvers on the international scene in an attempt to disperse the Democratic Kampuchean forces, who are waging a concrete struggle against them in place, in order to accomplish their loathsome Indochina federation plan by other methods, a plan they cannot accomplish by military means.

At the same time, in Kampuchea the Vietnamese are increasing the transport of their fellow countrymen from Vietnam to rob and swallow up the Kampuchean territory piece by piece -- in different villages and districts -- particularly in the border areas, such as in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, Kandal, Takeo and Kampot Provinces, and in the regions around the Tonle Sap Lake and along the Mekong and Bassac Rivers, which are all rich in rice and fish.

To continue their genocide and extermination of the Kampuchean race, the Vietnamese have transported more and more of their fellow citizens to rob our Kampuchean people of their villages, ricefields and orchards, and they have chased the Kampuchean people -- the owners of their own country. The Vietnamese have gathered them in concentration camps or isolated areas without shelters or crops. They have prevented our people from leaving these places to go to work in order to starve them, in conformity with their goal to commit genocide and exterminate the Kampuchean race. Through this the Le Duan Vietnamese are attempting to gradually integrate the Kampuchean territory with Vietnam until they rob it and completely swallow it up.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas, under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUM, can see very clearly from their experiences the danger from the Vietnamese, who have long attempted by all means to rob and swallow up the Kampuchean territory, particularly at present. Therefore, all Kampucheans inside and outside the country, regardless of their political "colors," their past and their differences on various issues, must keep sacred the duty to fight the Vietnamese so as to defend the Kampuchean nation and race, and must be determined to unite with each other in order to wage heroic struggle by all means to increase strife against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are quickly removed from our Kampuchean territory for the sake of our Kampuchean nation and the eternal survival of our race.

#### KHMER ROUGE MAKES PROPOSAL TO 'UNITED FRONT'

BK130643 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 13 Oct 81

[By Jim Wolf]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 13 Oct (AFP) -- The deposed Khmer Rouge government has raised the possibility of talks with its archenemy Vietnam for the first time, reliable Cambodian sources report. The sources, resistance figures who asked not to be named, said the matter arose on Oct 4 at the latest session here of tripartite talks aimed at setting up an anti-Vietnamese coalition.

The Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge had been pushing a proposal for any future alliance to make all "important" decisions by consensus. According to the account given to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the Khmer Rouge were asked to clarify what they meant by "important" decisions. They listed two: how to negotiate for arms from friendly countries and how to conduct any future discussions with the Vietnamese.

SON SANN ADDRESSES KPNLF ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK110600 Bangkok POST in English 11 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] The Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] has more than 9,000 armed combatants and another 10,000 armed partisans operating inside Kampuchea, front leader Son Sann said Friday [9 October].

Addressing a gathering of several hundred people marking the KPNLF's second anniversary at Ban Nong Chan, Son Sann claimed "remarkable progress" had been made within a year in the struggle against Vietnamese occupation forces. "The strength of our armed fighters was about 2,000 in March 1979, over 6,000 by the end of last year, and now exceeds 9,000," he said. This, he added, was because of "the aid and contributions of the nationalist resistance movement, and to the inhabitants of the interior who rallied to the KPNLF with their weapons."

Foreign journalists expected to attend the anniversary celebrations of his resistance force were barred on orders from First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Athit Kamlangek. Only a few local newsmen were allowed to attend.

Son Sann also said that "in our liberated villages, the inhabitants exceed 100,000, and the number is increasing every week." Son Sann also accused other Khmer factions of having demanded "harsh and unrealistic conditions" in the move to form a coalition government under the Democratic Kampuchea banner.

He said his front should have the majority of the portfolios in any future Khmer government, adding that Khmer Rouge participation in the government would not only turn off the Kampuchean people, but also amount to a "trick" against the friendly countries. [Hong Kong AFP in English at 0528 GMT on 11 October carries a brief report on Son Sann's address, and in this context adds, quoting Son Sann, that "he could not lead the proposed alliance 'if we do not have this majority, as well as the most important posts.'"]

Son Sann said the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea -- meaning Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and others -- should stop presenting an obstacle to the "collaboration between Kampuchean nationalists and go into self-exile." However, he added, this matter could be negotiated.

The former Kampuchean prime minister stressed his opposition to the formation of more Kampuchean political fronts, saying the KPNLF had already been trying for two years to liberate Kampuchea from foreign occupation and any more fronts formed would "weaken" its liberation efforts. More political fronts could come into existence when the foreign troops are driven from Kampuchea and elections held under UN auspices, he said.

Meanwhile, another source said the ad hoc committee of the three Khmer resistance forces would meet again on October 28 to continue the coalition-forming talks. One diplomat said that as a result of the previous talks, the trio "is as close to disagreement than ever before."

INCREASING ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR NOTED

BK110327 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Feature: "Ever-Increasing Economic Relations"]

[Text] Respected listeners: The long-existing friendship between the Soviet Union and the LPDR has grown and strengthened with each passing day. At present, as well as in the period of Laos' national salvation struggle for independence, the Soviet people have concentrated every effort on assisting and supporting the fraternal LPDR in restoring and developing the economy and in building new, socialist foundations. The bilateral relations, based on Marxism-Leninism, have been conducted in all branches -- economic, political, scientific and cultural.

Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP and prime minister of the LPDR, once pointed out that all victories won by our revolution in the past and all our successes which are being achieved at present and which are to be achieved in the future in defending and building socialism are closely related and will be closely related to the effective assistance and support of the heroic people and Government of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has assisted the LPDR in building various national economic enterprises; among them are hospitals, the Nam Neun bridge, auto repair shops, and oil depots. It has also assisted Laos in carrying out the task of setting up the (Lat Sen) settlement in Xieng Khouang Province and in building additional bridges, hospitals and schools.

In the near future, the Lao people will be able to watch Soviet television programs through Soviet satellite communications systems. Hundreds of Lao students are studying in higher education and vocational schools in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Tashkent and other Soviet cities.

The exchange of delegations to visit and draw experience between the two countries has increased in many spheres. The constant meetings between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP and prime minister of the LPDR, serve as a very important contribution to strengthening and widening the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the LPDR. The two personages met 2 or 3 weeks ago in the Kremlin in Moscow. In conferring the Lenin Order on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, Leonid Brezhnev said: The cooperation between our two parties and countries is alive, close and growing stronger. At this meeting, the Soviet Union pointed out that it has given valuable assistance to the LPDR in resolving economic problems and in coordinating the 1981-85 economic development plan which will ensure the extensive development of economic relations, particularly the increasing export of Lao goods to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union will continue to assist the LPDR in training cadres for the various branches of the national economy.

After the meetings, a protocol was signed by the intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the LPDR in Moscow. An agreement on the 1981-85 scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the LPDR was also signed.

The signing of these documents shows that the trade and economic relations between the two fraternal countries have been further developed. Laos will supply coffee, stick lac, bensoin, tobacco and other goods to the Soviet Union, while the latter will continue to assist this fraternal country in training capable specialists and in building and developing communication networks, the forest and wood processing industry and in other spheres of the national economy.



The cooperation between the Soviet Union and the LPDR is being consolidated with each passing day in various forms, conforming with the interests of the Soviet and Lao peoples, who share the objective of the construction of communist societies.

REPORTS ON PLIGHT OF REFUGEES IN U.S. CITED

BK110950 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Radio talk: "Complaints of the Refugees"]

[Text] Dear listeners, there are some reliable reports on the plight of Indochinese refugees in the United States. Actually, these refugees used to make slanderous complaints while they were in the so-called refugee camps in Thailand, when they claimed that people had had no freedom and were severely persecuted by authorities in Laos and Vietnam. That was why they fled their countries to take refuge in foreign countries.

What is the truth behind all of this? The following complaints were voiced by Lao refugees to our diplomats. A number of Lao refugee families made telephone calls to the LPDR Embassy in Washington D.C., saying that they wanted to return home. The sobbing in the telephone calls indicated that they were suffering severe hardships. One of them said: We are able to tolerate any physical suffering in this country, but how can we stand any more mental suffering? When asked for her name, the caller told our diplomats that she was Mrs Manichan, 51, who fled the country with her children, who were former military officers of the Vientiane regime. She arrived in the United States in 1977.

After telling about her plight in the Nong Khai refugee camp where she stayed for 2 years, Mrs Manichan continued: I am terribly homesick. I miss going to make merits at our temples. I miss my old friends who used to come by my house to chat and chew betel nuts both in the morning and evening. I miss all the trees and plants in my garden. All those happy old days seem remote to me now. A large number of Lao refugees are unable to find jobs so far. Due to this jobless situation plus homesickness, several of them have been placed in mental institutions. It is a pitiful situation indeed.

She continued: Last night, a newly arrived Kampuchean refugee family was robbed by five or six thieves. They robbed them of all valuables after ransacking their living quarters for 15 minutes. The victims did not report the incident to the police because they could not speak English. Seven or eight months ago, all the members of three Vietnamese families were massacred by American murderers. However, the police never carried out any investigation to apprehend the culprits. On the contrary, some U.S. newspapers even said that the murdered refugees were of no use to U.S. society. Thus, their death deserved no further attention.

All this was told to our diplomats in Washington D.C. by Mrs Manichan.

Recently, a Lao businessman who went on a business trip to New York also told us that he had met a Mong refugee. The refugee looked very thin and pale, wore long greasy hair, and was shabbily dressed. He was asking an American policeman for the way back to his living quarters because he was lost. The businessman asked him how he was. The Mong refugee said that his name was Vang Yu. He had arrived in the United States 3 weeks ago after living in the Nong Khai refugee camp since 1975. Vang Yu said in despair: The Americans are extremely depraved. They lied to us that all roads in their country were paved with gold. I believed them and came here with the thought that I would come here to steal a few fistfuls of gold and return home later. I have found no gold anywhere around here. Even worse, we are now given only bread and butter for food every day. Had I known this before I would rather have stayed home just to eat sticky rice with tea.

They have put an estimated 20 or 30 refugees together in shabby living quarters, and have given us only a few sets of winter clothes. We have to ask permission from the guard at the living quarters when we go out somewhere. It is like we are in prison. I have just come out of the quarters to buy some rice to eat, and I lost my way. I don't know how to go back. I want to eat rice, you know. I will certainly die if I eat only bread. I don't want to die. That is why I must look for rice to eat. I don't know how to go back. Well. I don't care about that any more. I will just fumble my way around and sleep anywhere when it gets dark.

Poor Vang Yu: He has been looking for a paradise to live in. He will only find a hell instead. He will become a beggar and does not know what his future will be like. Of course, his life will be in the dark forever.

Besides Vang Yu's ill fate, several other Indochinese refugees barely make ends meet by taking jobs no Americans would want, such as working as night guards or laboring at jobs which will send them to the hospital within 3 months. Our old saying goes like this: The path to paradise is always rugged, while the one to hell is always smooth. Our country has just been liberated. Therefore, we must all work hard in defending and building our country. But our future is bright. In contrast, it is easy to flee one's own country and ask for food from other people. However, the future of these people is bleak indeed, as can be seen from the incidents we have just discussed.

SUPREME COMMAND REVIEWS BORDER DEFENSE SITUATION

BK061040 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon presided this morning over a meeting of the three armed forces commanding officers, high-level staff officers and officials representing the director general of the Police Department and the Border Patrol Police Commissioner. The meeting, which dealt with joint operation command systems, was the 10th held this year, and took place in Building 608 of the Supreme Command headquarters. Its purpose was to provide unit commanders with general information that will be useful in their decisionmaking on joint operations. It also allowed staff officers a chance to draw up operational guidelines.

At this morning's meeting, an evaluation was made on the situation in Indochina. It was noted that there has been no recent escalation of the military threats to Thailand. However, a food crisis is anticipated in Kampuchea sometime between the end of this year and the middle of next year which, coupled with the shortage of doctors, nurses and medicine, could lead to uncontrolled epidemics. Such conditions would again result in an increase in the number of illegal immigrants flowing into Thailand.

As for our defense capability, regular armed forces units, border patrol police and militia forces deployed along the border defense line are in full combat readiness. The people along the border also have high morale. The survey and demarcation of the Thai-Kampuchean border has continued without interruption and is expected to be completed on schedule. When it is completed, military and political problems at the border will be greatly reduced. The meeting also decided to conduct a study on improving the border defense line to make it compatible with and benefit to the fullest from the fifth national economic and social development plan.

The supreme commander reported to the meeting that the Supreme Command is ready to provide full support in strategic and tactical logistics in consolidating the border defense line, especially in communications, remote observation and warning systems, War Dogs operations, the preparation of maps for tactical use and electronic warfare systems. The participants exchanged views in order to find additional means for improving our national defense capability through major operational as well as logistical plans.

SUPPORT FOR REFUGEE REPATRIATION TO BE SOUGHT

BK090446 Bangkok POST in English 9 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Thailand will seek support for its plan to repatriate all the refugees now in holding camps when a Thai delegation attends the annual meeting of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] in Geneva next Monday. Leading the delegation will be secretary general of the National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri. Other delegates include Thai UN permanent representative in Geneva Dr Pracha Khumakasem and representatives of the Armed Forces Supreme Command and the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

According to a source close to the delegation which leaves today, Thailand will submit a longterm plan to the UNHCR meeting for the repatriation of all refugees in the country. Thailand will seek aid for the repatriation of about 200,000 Indochina refugees in the country. It will also seek aid for some 80,000 Thais living near the border who are affected by the refugee influx. The government fears that if aid given along the border is reduced, more refugees will cross into Thailand in the next 3 months due to famine in Kampuchea.

Apart from the call for total repatriation of refugees, the Thai delegation will also ask third countries to accept more refugees for resettlement. However, Thailand will call attention to the need to solve the refugee problem at the root cause and then press for implementation of the UN's resolution on Kampuchea, which calls for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and self-determination by the Kampuchean people.

KHMER MOULINAKA FACTION MOVES CAMP TO NEW PLACE

BK080849 Bangkok WORLD in English 8 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Former Khmer Serei leader In Sakhan and followers of his Moulinaka faction have moved from a camp near this eastern border town to a new place opposite Surin Province in the northeast, military sources said yesterday.

In Sakhan had decided to abandon the camp opposite Ban Noi Pa Rai, north of Aranyaprathet, to avoid clashes with other Khmer Serei factions, the sources said. The Moulinaka army had had disputes with other Khmer factions over the illegal crossborder trade. In Sakhan's rivals reportedly had offered a 50,000 baht reward for his capture dead or alive.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER THANAT KHOMAN INTERVIEWED

BK050220 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 5 Oct 81 p 5

["Excerpts" of recent "Face the Nation" interview with Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Democrat Party Dr Thanat Khoman by NATION REVIEW senior staffers Suttichai Yun and Sompong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Question: Do you have any problems in "supervising" the foreign policy in your capacity as deputy prime minister?

Answer: No serious problems, as a matter of fact. I approve the reports if they are sound enough; otherwise, I write down my comments before forwarding them to the prime minister.

Question: Has there been anything on which you have disagreed with the Foreign Ministry particularly on policy matters?

Answer: In such cases, I personally convey my views to the premier.

Question: How do you view the current foreign policy of Thailand?

Answer: We try to adjust or formulate our policy in context with regional and world politics. We cannot be too rigid about it. We also have to adjust our policy to accommodate the interests of our partners. Now, we have more partners, if one cares to note. Apart from ASEAN, Japan has moved closer to us. Former Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda and many other members of the Japanese parliament recently visited Thailand to learn of our attitude towards the Kampuchean issue. A team of Japanese legislators recently visited us before continuing their trip to Hanoi. They met me to discuss our stance on Vietnam and assess the chances of finding a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Question: What is your personal assessment regarding the current developments in Kampuchea?

Answer: We have both immediate and long-range objectives. As you know, Democratic Kampuchea (DK) at the moment is not quite stable, so our immediate objective is to strengthen its unity. The solution to the Kampuchean problem is to have a coalition government formed by the three Kampuchean resistance groups. The parties concerned agree that the image of DK must be improved; otherwise, it may be unseated from the United Nations. We don't want to take that risk. However, attempts to form the coalition are facing impediments, as some reports have suggested.

Question: What are our long-term objectives?

Answer: As for our long-term objectives, priority is on withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The issue appears to have fallen into oblivion, at least for the time being, as we are now concentrating more on our immediate objective. Besides, Vietnamese leaders themselves have shown no signs of alteration whatsoever over what they call the "irreversible" situation in Kampuchea.



They said that they would withdraw only after the Chinese threat is eliminated. But who decides that the threat no longer exists. Of course, it is the Vietnamese. This means they will never pull out.

Our second objective is staging general elections in Kampuchea under the supervision of a neutral body, but I have not so far seen anything even vaguely concerning the issue. General elections will count only after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops; otherwise, they are meaningless.

Question: Are we still hopeful that formation of a coalition government will materialise before the UN General Assembly takes up the debate on Kampuchea?

Answer: The formation can at least materialise on paper. But even on paper, it will not be easy, because everyone wants to be the premier of the coalition government. Don't you think so? Son Sann said he wanted to be premier, but the Khmer Rouge rejected it. Meanwhile, Sihanouk's faction was dissatisfied over Son Sann's refusal to admit the existence of their group. Son Sann said Sihanouk's faction does not exist. The Khmer groups are unlikely to come out strongly united. It is said that the three personalities have been divided since their school days.

Question: Do you agree or not with the proposal that if we were to be realistic, we will have to eventually strike a compromise with Vietnam?

Answer: What is the meaning of compromise? The word is ambiguous, depending on the angle from which each person views the issue. For Vietnam, compromise means we have to recognise the Heng Samrin regime. Then, we automatically recognise a government set up by Vietnam -- be it a Pen Sovan or Heng Samrin regime -- and accept the control of Vietnam over Kampuchea. The second consequence of our acceptance of the compromise suggested by Vietnam is that Vietnam will finally succeed in setting up the federation of Indochina. We cannot accept this kind of compromise.

What we can accept is a Kampuchea which is genuinely neutral and administered by a government chosen by the Kampuchean people without outside intervention. We would not object to the Heng Samrin regime if the Kampuchean people support it. We don't want to interfere with the internal affairs of the country, but at the same time, we also could not admit the rights to meddle with the internal affairs of Kampuchea by Vietnam or any other country.

Question: So you don't agree with the Vietnamese proposal to hold a regional conference between ASEAN and the three Indochinese states, do you?

Answer: The proposal is unacceptable. Even the most compromising members of ASEAN -- Malaysia and Indonesia -- have turned their backs to the proposal because the Kampuchean question has been internationalised. It does not reflect the real situation in Kampuchea because there are many countries outside the region which are involved in the issue -- for instance, China, the U.S., European countries, including the communist countries. The outcome of the previous votings in the UN also proves that it is not a regional question. It is also dangerous for us to accept the offer because we will be automatically involved in the confrontation between the three Indochinese states backed by the Soviet Union and ASEAN. Other ASEAN members could not accept the proposal, either.

Question: Do you detect any change in the Russian attitude towards the Kampuchean issue?

Answer: I feel that basically the position of the Soviet Union has not changed, but there are some tactical adjustments aimed at enticing Thailand and ASEAN into attending the regional conference. For example, they spread rumours that there are conflicts between their country (USSR) and Hanoi and have tried to persuade ASEAN into believing that Moscow supports the ASEAN efforts to achieve a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. Their new stance could be likened to sugar-coated pills for us.

Basically, I see no tilt in their policy. The Soviet Union still fully supports Vietnam. The Soviet Union recently pledged with Le Duan during his visit to the country that Moscow will increase its economic aid to Vietnam. The Kremlin leaders did not mention military aid at all. But this does not mean that they have cut off military aid to Vietnam. The omission of the matter from their statement could be interpreted in two ways: Moscow has already given too much military assistance to Hanoi, or it just did not want to make the continued military assistance known to the world.

Question: You once said that Thailand should adopt an equi-distance policy. Some critics recently accused Thailand of departing from the policy. Have you ever raised the issue with the premier or Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila?

Answer: I still believe that the best policy for us is to keep a distance from all super-powers. Some people may say that Thailand has tilted towards China, but that's because the Chinese make more efforts than the Russians to draw us closer to them. But we do not bow to the Chinese, as the mass media or foreign countries have concluded. After all, we have tried to preserve our interests. For example, during Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit here and during our premier's visit to China, the premier raised the issue of Chinese support for the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). This shows that we do not totally believe in everything China says. Sometimes words and action do not correspond to each other.

I myself have said time and again that I cannot not [as published] accept the separation of party-to-party relations from government-to-government relations proposed by China because leaders in the Chinese Government are concurrently leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. I know that the Chinese might be dissatisfied with my interview, but I don't care.

Question: Do you think that our Foreign Ministry may have contributed to the image that Thailand is leaning towards China?

Answer: There are certain moves by the Foreign Ministry that could be interpreted in that way, but it has tried to change the image. For example, the Foreign Ministry strongly disagreed with China on some issue during the international conference on Kampuchea in July. We and ASEAN stood firm not to concede to the Chinese demand that the Khmer Rouge would not be disarmed after the UN-supervised general elections in Kampuchea. So finally the two sides reached a compromise by deleting the specific clause from the joint communique issued after the conference.

The impression that we are inclined towards China is partly caused by the more remote relations Malaysia and Indonesia have with China. The two ASEAN countries hold that China and Vietnam pose equal threat to the region, but the Thai leadership, including myself, believe that Vietnam, backed by the Soviet Union, is the immediate threat to the region. China can be likened to a tiger in the jungle, while Vietnam is like a tiger at our doorsteps, waiting to kill our livestock. Of course, I admit that China would be a threat, but not for the time being.

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Question: Do you think the Chinese have really stopped or reduced their support to CPT?

Answer: In fact, China does not have to depend on the CPT any more, as it has already established its embassy here. China might, in my understanding, have spies to monitor the situation here. So, the CPT that way would yield less benefit to China. But China still refused to completely stop their support to the CPT. The Chinese say they still have to give moral support to the CPT, otherwise, the outlawed party might be finally drawn into the orbit of the Soviet Union. But their reasoning sounds unconvincing to me.

Question: The United States has tried to give assurance to Thailand that it will uphold the Manila Pact and the Thanat-Rusk communique. How do you think about the assurances?

Answer: The Americans have recommended that their allies, including Thailand, should defend their countries with their own troops coupled with military support from the U.S. They say that it would cost the U.S. less in spending than for the country to post their troops on foreign territories. U.S. Ambassador to the UN Kirkpatrick frankly told me during her visit here that it would be cheaper and more effective for the local people to defend their land with material support from the U.S.

Question: What is the purpose of the planned visit of the premier to the United States? Is it aimed at getting assurance from the U.S. over the security of our country?

Answer: I don't think this (to obtain the assurance) will form the highlight of his talks with the U.S. leaders. The premier might go there to seek more credit under the foreign military sales programme (FMS) and seek greater economic cooperation between the two countries. But I still cannot assess the success of premier's mission as far as the economic cooperation is concerned because the Reagan administration has a policy not to let the private sector be too much involved in state-to-state economic assistance. I was told by U.S. officials that this is a major policy of the Reagan administration. Hence, the maximum the U.S. will do is give assurance to the private sector in the U.S. concerning investments in Thailand.

Question: Do you agree with the idea of a military cooperation among members of ASEAN and of Japan expanding its military forces?

Answer: It is impossible for ASEAN to become a military bloc. Even if it were possible, the combined military force of the non-communist bloc would be meaningless. There is only one way left for Thailand. I call it "collective political defence." Thailand has to pursue a policy aimed at the combination of political and military support from such countries as the U.S., China, Canada, etc. If we could do so, political-military forces would deter Vietnam and the Soviet Union and prevent them from using force against our country. I think this is the only way out for us.

Question: Is it true that members of your Democrat Party will change the party constitution to the effect that an election of a new party leader will come about before the general elections?

Answer: It is I who would like to see an amendment of the party Constitution. I have told some MP's that prior to the general elections, I desire to have all the members of the party meet to elect a new leader. I am getting old and would want to take some rest, but I might enter the contest. In other words, I am not the kind of person who clings to his seat. I would like to give others a chance to become the party leader. Anyway, although the election of a new party leader would take place, another leadership election should be held if and after the elected leader loses in the general elections.

Question: When will your party elect a new leader?

Answer: We have to consult among ourselves first, but the party's leadership election should be held with sufficient time lead before the general elections.

Question: You said that you are getting old. Does that mean that you intend to quit politics?

Answer: I mean I have my own options, which I would not like to disclose for the time being, concerning whether I should retire from politics or not. If I decide against quitting, I will run in the general elections. If I am elected an MP, I might become a party leader, or just be an ordinary member of the party. I would not be bothered whether I will be the party leader or not. After all, to be a leader of such a small but prestigious party as the Democrat Party is to bear a heavy burden, particularly in terms of money.

Question: Then you don't want to be party leader during the general elections, do you?

Answer: It will not be appropriate for me to run in the general election when I am still a Cabinet member, as I might be accused of using my authority as a deputy premier to influence the outcome of the election. If I run in the elections, I will resign as deputy premier.

Question: Do you mean to say that you plan to step down from the top post of your party before the general elections?

Answer: I don't know. It depends on the majority of the party members. If they still back me, I might continue to lead the party or refuse to accept the offer on grounds that I am old and tired enough of this game...and that I don't want to be a leader any more.

Question: What factors are there for you to choose this way and that way?

Answer: It is difficult to answer. It is undefinable...since it is related to the domestic political situation.

Question: What about the news that Gen Prem and Gen San Chitpatima had been invited to take the leadership of your party?

Answer: It is not true as far as Gen San is concerned, but it's true that I had talked to Gen Prem about it.

Question: How did he respond to your offer?

Answer: No...he was non-committal as always. Just smiled.

Question: Are you fed up of being a party leader?

Answer: I decided to take up the leadership of the party to help improve the image of the party, which was formerly viewed as a leftwing party. But now this image has been shed to a considerable extent because no one will be crazy enough to accuse me of being a leftist. I assumed the party's leadership when the image of the party had plunged to its lowest ebb. The number of the MP's under the party decreased from 114 to slightly more than 30, but I have tried to maintain the status of the party. As a result, we changed from being an opposition party to become a partner of the government and acquired as many portfolios as other parties which command more MP's. This is because we have pursued the right path.

Question: Will you still approach the premier to take the party leadership?



Answer: It's up to members of my party. I will not care to serve as a match-maker any more. They will decide on their own whether to invite and support the premier as their leader.

UK DEFENSE SECRETARY NOTT MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Arrival of Nott

BK061452 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] British Defense Secretary John Nott and Senior UK defense officials arrived at Don Muang yesterday afternoon at the beginning of a 3-day visit which will feature talks with high-ranking Thai military officers on arms sales. On hand to welcome Nott's party were Deputy Defense Minister Admiral Kawi Singha and Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon.

This morning Nott was scheduled to call on Deputy Prime Minister Gen Soem Na Nakhon at Government House. Later, he will discuss arms sales with General Saiyut and Admiral Kawi. It is understood the agenda will include talks on direct weapons sales through the international military sales service which provides British weapons on a government-to-government basis. If Nott's mission is successful, it will open the way for larger-scale British involvement in Thai defense preparations.

Remarks at Press Conference

BK071444 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] British Defense Secretary John Nott, who has been visiting Bangkok since 5 October, gave a press conference late this morning at the Erawan Hotel before his departure from Thailand. John Nott said that during his visit he was accorded a hospitable welcome and had discussions with Thai civilian and military officials.

John Nott said that the major topics of his talks with Thai officials were Southeast Asian security, and material assistance to Thailand and training for Thai military officers, which has been a long-standing practice between the two countries. He noted that Thai and British officials are in the process of discussing details of British material assistance to Thailand. Asked by newsman if the UK is considering giving arms to Thailand, John Nott said Thai and British officials are studying the issue, but that he had no details. However, he said that as the UK is member of the Manila Pact, he could give assurances that his country would strictly abide by the pact.

SOVIET WARSHIP FLOTILLA PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK101520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 10 Oct 81

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 October editorial: "Welcome the Delegates of the Heroic Soviet Navy"]

[Text] At the invitation of our country's Ministry of National Defense, a flotilla of Soviet naval vessels -- including the antirocket cruiser [as heard] and the Varyag and the escort ship Grozyashchy -- under the command of Vice Admiral Yasakov, deputy commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, is due to arrive at Danang port today to begin an official friendship visit to our country.

At a time when our entire people and army are enthusiastically emulating in scoring achievements to greet the fifth party congress and to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, this friendship visit will serve as a source of heart-felt encouragement for our people's armed forces to move forward to score more achievements in the great cause of building and defending their beloved fatherland.

Crossing various oceans, many flotillas of Soviet naval vessels have called at many ports of various nations over the five continents, contributing to strengthening the solidarity, relations of friendship and mutual trust and understanding between the great Soviet people and the peoples of other countries.

The first-ever visit to our country of a flotilla of the Soviet naval vessels in November 1979 left in the hearts of our people the beautiful and profound sentiments and memories about the outstanding sons of Lenin's homeland. With the love for the Soviet Union and its people, we are highly convinced that the current visit of a flotilla of Soviet naval vessels will further strengthen the militant solidarity and relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples and the armies of the two fraternal countries.

To welcome the combatants of the heroic Soviet Navy who have arrived here from Lenin's great homeland after traveling tens of thousands of nautical miles, the peoples and armed forces of our country wish to give a hearty hug to these comrades in arms and close Soviet brothers. We wish the outstanding comrade delegates of the Soviet navy a successful visit to Vietnam.

## Warships Enter Danang Port

OW101601 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 10 -- A flotilla of Soviet warships entered Danang port in central Vietnam today for a friendship visit to the rousing welcome by thousands of Vietnamese combatants and people. The flotilla is under the command of Vice Admiral Nikolay Yasakov, deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet. In spite of a heavy rain, large number of officers and soldiers of the Vietnam People's Navy and representatives of other branches and services of the Vietnam People's Army together with nearly three thousand representatives of the local population went to the wharf with flags and flowers to welcome their Soviet brothers and comrades in arms.

Present at the welcome ceremony were Pham Duc Nam, vice chairman of the People's Committee of Quang Nam-Danang Province; Colonel Train Ba Khue, deputy commander of the 5th Military Zone; Colonel Hoang Huu Thai, deputy commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; Tran Hung Thua, chairman of the Danang Municipal People's Committee; and others.

The representative of the Soviet General Consulate in Danang and the military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam and Soviet specialists in Danang were also present.

As the flotilla entered the sea of Son Tra Peninsula, a twenty-one-gun salvo boomed from the Soviet ships echoed by a twenty-one gun salute from the Vietnamese navy. After the missile-launching cruiser Varyag drew into the berth Vietnamese officials went to the gangway to greet the guests. Vietnamese girls presented the latter with bouquets of flowers.

After the welcome ceremony Vice Admiral N. Yasakov and his officers called at the office of the provincial party and people's committees. In his welcome speech, Hoang Minh Thang, chairman of the Quang Nam-Danang People's Committee, said that the visit to the port city of Danang by warships of the Soviet Pacific Fleet is a fine manifestation of the ever-strengthening friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Vice Admiral N. Yasakov presented his hosts with an embroidered portrait of Lenin.

#### 10 Oct Activities

OW111521 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 11 -- Vice Admiral Nikolay Yasakov and representatives of Soviet warships now on an official visit to Vietnam yesterday called on the command of the 5th Military Zone. Major General Nguyen Huy Chuong, deputy commander of the zone, warmly welcomed the Soviet guests for bringing to the people and armed forces in the military zone the great friendship and close militant solidarity of the heroic Soviet people and armed forces.

Vice Admiral Yasakov expressed his joy at visiting Vietnam, the 5th Military Zone, "where great exploits were recorded during the anti-U.S. resistance." He wished the local people and armed forces still greater achievements in national defence and construction against the schemes and acts of sabotage of the Beijing authorities.

The same day the Soviet guests called at the naval forces of Danang Port City. The commanders officers and men of Danang's naval forces warmly welcomed the Soviet guests and expressed their sincere gratitude to the Soviet Army and Navy for wholeheartedly helping the Vietnamese Navy build modern regular revolutionary armed forces.

On the afternoon of October 10 a delegation of the provincial party and people's committee and a delegation of the command of the 5th Military Zone visited the flotilla. On the evening of October 10 a reception was given for Vice Admiral Yasakov and his officers and men by the provincial party and people's committee, the command of the 5th Military Zone, and the command of Danang's naval forces. The reception was attended by the military attache to the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam and the representative of the Soviet Consulate-General in Danang.

#### Van Tien Dung Receives Yasakov

BK120503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 October Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, cordially received in Hanoi Vice Admiral Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, and a group of officers and crewmen of the flotilla of Soviet warships now on a visit to Danang Port City. Present at the meeting were other high-ranking cadres of our armed forces. Also present were Soviet Ambassador Chaplin and Soviet Military Attache Senior Colonel Davydov.

Senior Gen Van Tien Dung heartily welcomed the second friendly visit to Vietnam by the flotilla of Soviet warships under the command of Vice Admiral Yasakov.

The senior general said: While striving to build the country and maintain combat readiness in the face of the threats and incessant acts of sabotage by the Beijing hegemonist expansionists, the Vietnamese people and people's armed forces, under the leadership of the glorious Vietnam Communist Party, have done their best day and night to overcome these threats and to build and defend their socialist fatherland.

The friendly visit to Vietnam this second time around by the Soviet naval fleet has brought the Vietnamese people and people's armed forces great encouragement and further tightened the bonds of close friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples, armies and naval forces. On behalf of the Vietnamese people and people's armed forces, Senior Gen Van Tien Dung thanked the fraternal Soviet people, armies and naval forces for their past and present great and effective assistance. He wished the flotilla of Soviet warships fine success in its visit.

Vice Admiral Yasakov respectfully conveyed to Senior Gen Van Tien Dung and other leaders of our people's armed forces the friendly regards from the leaders of the Soviet Army and Navy. He talked about the traditions and growth of the Pacific Fleet and the Soviet naval force and expressed the pleasure to see again the Vietnamese comrades in arms. He affirmed the unbreakable militant solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, armies and naval forces. He wished our people's armed forces many great achievements in building and firmly defending their socialist fatherland.

On the evening of 11 October a grand reception was given by our Ministry of National Defense in honor of Vice Admiral Yasakov and the representatives of officers and crewmen of the flotilla of Soviet warships.

#### Banquet, Wreath Laying

OW121541 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Hanoi, VNA, October 12 -- The Ministry of National Defence offered a banquet yesterday evening in honour of Vice Admiral N. Yasakov and the other Soviet guests. In the morning of the same day Vice Admiral Yasakov laid a wreath at the city's war memorial.

#### Yasakov Press Conference

OW122329 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] According to a VNA report, on 10 October, Vice Admiral Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet and commander of the Soviet flotilla now on an official visit to Danang Port City, held a press conference in the wardroom of the missile cruiser Varyag. Many correspondents from the Vietnamese press, news agency and radio and television stations at central and local levels and newsmen of a number of socialist countries residing in Vietnam attended.

At the press conference Vice Admiral Yasakov spoke of the process of the growth of the Soviet naval forces in general and the Pacific Fleet in particular, highlighting the brave and staunch fighting spirit of the Soviet naval forces, which have contributed, together with the Soviet people and armed forces, to achieving wonderful military exploits in the struggle to defend their great homeland.

Vice Admiral Yasakov asserted that the strength of the Soviet naval and armed forces is aimed at defending the Soviet homeland and peace and at the same time at positively contributing to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. He expressed the belief that the Soviet flotilla's Vietnam visit marked a new development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armed naval forces of the fraternal Soviet Union and Vietnam.



## Pham Van Dong Meeting

OW121535 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 12 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received at the presidential palace here the visiting Soviet flotilla delegation. Present at the reception were Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defense; Major General Doan Ba Khanh, commander of the Vietnam People's Navy; Colonel Vu Xuan Vinh, director of the Defence Ministry's External Relations Board; Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam G.N. Chaplin; and Colonel V.A. Davydov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his joy to welcome Vice Admiral Nikolay Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet and head of the flotilla, and other members of the delegation and asked them to convey the Vietnamese people's admiration and esteem to all the officers and soldiers of the Soviet Navy. He praised the rapid growth of the Soviet Armed Forces, in particular the naval forces and the Pacific Fleet, which, he said, have made an active contribution to the defence of the great Lenin's homeland and to the struggle for peace and against the bellicose forces of the imperialists who are frenziedly stepping up the arms race and seeking to rekindle the flame of war. Chairman Pham Van Dong reaffirmed Vietnam's close solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union and wished the friendly ties constant consolidation and development.

Vice Admiral Nikolay Yasakov expressed the joy of all the officers and soldiers of his flotilla to visit Vietnam and his thanks to the Vietnamese people, especially the population of Danang Port City, for their warm hospitality. He expressed the hope that the visit would contribute to tightening the militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Vice Admiral Nikolay Yasakov expressed the determination of the officers and men of the Soviet Navy to stand ready to defend their homeland and world peace and wished the fraternal Vietnamese Navy constant growth to defend the country and foil all schemes and acts of aggression by imperialism and Beijing expansionism. On behalf of the Soviet people's navy, he presented Chairman Pham Van Dong with a portrait of V.I. Lenin. The reception took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and close friendship.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS PRC BORDER ACTS

OW101651 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Today, 10 October, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sent the following note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry:

Respectfully, to the PRC Foreign Ministry, Beijing:

In the early days of October 1981 the Chinese authorities continued intensifying their acts of armed infiltration, ambushing firing and artillery shelling on many places deep inside Vietnamese territory. At the same time they smuggled dozens of groups of commandoes and scouts into Vietnamese border area for espionage and sabotage activities.

On 5, 6, and 7 October Chinese soldiers illegally stationed on Height 400 in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, of Vietnam, opened fire with machineguns and 12.7-mm guns and with thousands of mortar and artillery rounds on the surrounding villages, causing many losses in property and livestock to the local population. On the same days several platoons of Chinese soldiers crossed the border and attacked Kho Hoi hamlet, Ngoc Khe village, Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province.

On 6 October more than 30 Chinese soldiers intruded into the area north of Ly Guan, Quang Ninh Province, felled fruit trees, destroyed the crops and burned many houses of the civilian population. More serious still, on the same day, 6 October, a platoon of Chinese soldiers surreptitiously crossed the border into Cao Lau village, Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province, nearly 1,000 meters inside Vietnam, and opened fire indiscriminately on the population, killing four civilians and wounding a number of others.

Along with these armed activities, the Chinese authorities sent dozens of groups of commandoes and scouts deep into Vietnam's border areas, especially in Quang Ninh Province, for espionage, psychological warfare and sabotage purposes.

In defense of the national security and sovereignty, the Vietnamese army and people in these areas resolutely fought back and meted out due punishment to the Chinese intruders. It is clear that with the criminal acts mentioned above, the Chinese authorities continue to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam and threaten Vietnam's security in the border areas.

The SRV Foreign Ministry severely condemns these armed and espionage activities of the Chinese side and firmly demands that the Chinese authorities put an immediate end to them. The Chinese authorities are held fully responsible for all consequences of their hostile acts against Vietnam.

#### NORTHERN PROVINCES TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE

OW110042 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Leaders of the northern Vietnamese provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau and Son La reached an agreement in Yen Bai City, Hoang Lien Son Province, on 7 October on launching an emulation drive to greet the fifth party congress with achievements. The emulation agreement says: The people in the provinces will strive to fulfill state industrial and agricultural production plans for 1981, strengthen national defense and be prepared to fight at all times to counter the Beijing authorities' sabotage schemes. The provinces will (?frequently) stage combat exercises to make sure that enemy harassing and sabotage activities will be defeated under all circumstances.

#### PRC EXPANSIONISM IN SOUTH CHINA SEA DECRIED

BK091503 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "China's Ambition To Dominate the Eastern Sea"]

[Text] The Beijing reactionary authorities have step by step carried out their plan to dominate the eastern sea. This worries public opinion in Southeast Asia and arouses strong indignation. In its commentary on 6 October the Indonesian press agency PAI pointed out that everyone in the ASEAN countries knows that Beijing has regarded parts of their territories as its lost lands and the eastern sea as its own pond. In fact, Beijing has for a long time exposed this dark design. All Chinese maps printed since 1950 have the southern border (?extended many miles into) the coasts of Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, covering the exclusive economic zones and the continental shelves of these countries.

In 1974, with U.S. agreement, Beijing took over the Hoang Sa -- Paracels -- Archipelago of Vietnam, which was then occupied by the southern puppet troops. They also intended to take over Vietnam's Spratly Archipelago. At present Beijing has stepped up military activities for contention in the eastern sea while building up its military forces on its Hainan Island and on the Paracel Archipelago, turning these places into its springboards for attack. Beijing even carried out military exercises close to the Vietnamese border on the mainland and in the waters and signed contracts with some U.S. companies and other countries for the exploration of oil and gas in the Tonkin Gulf and around the Paracel Archipelago.

More recently the Chinese General Department of Civil Aviation declared to change the time for operation on the so-called four dangerous areas on the Spratly Archipelago belonging to the Vietnamese territorial waters.

The eastern sea, with its strategic position and rich natural resources, prompted China to carry out its expansionist ambition. In the eyes of the Beijing expansionists, the eastern sea and the mainland are the direction for China's expansion to annex Southeast Asia before dominating the world.

The Southeast Asia people could not but heighten their vigilance at Beijing's dark moves. They wonder who allows Beijing to regard the eastern sea as its own pond. To defend independence, sovereignty and preserve peace and security (is the inspiration) and the will of the peoples in the region. Although there remain some differences, the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries have one common fundamental interest -- that is, peace, security, friendship and cooperation and preventing the immediate and long-term danger of Beijing hegemonism and expansionism.

The Indochinese peoples' proposal on the respect for the sovereignty over the territorial waters and continental shelves of all nations in the eastern sea region is a principle for peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and will greatly help to achieve these objectives. The three Indochinese countries propose to settle all disputes of the territorial waters and islands between the nations in the eastern sea region through peaceful negotiations. While waiting for a solution, these nations should commit not to deepen the disputes. The nations in the region should seek measures for mutual cooperation among nations inside and outside the region to discuss the exploration of natural resources in the seabed, on the subsoil of their territorial waters, on the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual interests. This (proposal) creates the possibility to satisfactorily solve the outstanding problems concerning the sovereignty over territorial waters and continental shelves of all nations in the eastern sea. This proposal responds to the interests of the ASEAN countries and the trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia and world detente.

#### NHAN DAN CONDEMNS PLANNED U.S. ARMS SALES TO PRC

OW130755 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 13 -- NHAN DAN today condemns the increasing collusion between the United States and China in a commentary on the White House's recent announcement of prepared supplies of modern arms and technology to China. Whom will these weapons be used against?, it asks. Their primary targets will be the three Indochinese countries since, it says, these countries have daringly fought to check the Beijing leadership's southward expansion.

The paper points out "These weapons will also be used against China's other neighbours, including India, while posing a threat to the ASEAN countries". It notes that the U.S. supplies of arms to China will only increasingly jeopardize the security, peace and political stability in Southeast Asia.

The Sino-U.S. collusion constitutes a gathering of forces from a weak position, it says. On the other hand, it adds, they want to take advantage of each other despite innumerable contradictions and private expansionist ambitions. "The arms deal between the United States and China cannot divert the development of the revolution and peace in the region. The solidarity between Asian nations, above all the nations in Southeast and southern Asia, against this commitment is an urgent need", NHAN DAN concludes.



U.S. SEEN ESCALATING INVOLVEMENT IN THAILAND

BK111056 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Reagan Administration's New Dangerous Adventure"; Hanoi VNA in English at 0716 GMT on 10 Oct carried a similar but shorter commentary that it attributed to 10 October NHAN DAN.

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon's visit to the United States, which ended on 10 October, and the talks between Prime Minister General Prem and U.S. President Reagan indicated that Washington has just made another step into a dangerous adventure. In other words, the Reagan administration has decided to increase arms supplies to Thailand to make Thailand an important link of the U.S. strategy in Southeast Asia directed against the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

The Reagan administration pledged to provide Thailand with military aid worth \$53.4 million in 1981 and \$80 million in 1982, an increase of 60 percent. Moreover, the United States has also promised that the value of its military aid to Thailand will increase steadily in the future. This means that more U.S. weapons will be delivered to Thailand. In the past the United States sent large quantities of bombers, tanks and antitank rockets to the Thai Armed Forces. This time Washington has granted more privileges to Bangkok, such as long-term loans and interest on Thailand's deposit for the purchase of U.S. weapons, which totals \$1 million per annum. The Thai side praised these privileges as unprecedented. The Reagan administration's generosity extended to Bangkok has conditions. In short, Thailand must return the U.S. dollars and weapons. These military bases include Sattahip Naval Base, Korat Airport and other big military bases in Udon and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces, which were installed during the U.S. war against the Indochinese countries and closed following the U.S. defeat in 1975.

The U.S. imperialists' promise to increase military aid to Thailand indicates their deceptive scheme to turn Thailand into an important base for their counterrevolutionary strategy in Southeast Asia, provoking the Indochinese peoples and creating tension in this region.

Echoing the Beijing reactionaries, Reagan and Prem have noisily clamored about the so-called threat from Vietnamese aggression. Historical records show that Vietnam has never invaded Thailand, whereas Thailand has invaded Vietnam three times. Over the past 2 years, Thai territory has been used by China to shelter Pol Pot bandits operating against Kampuchea and reactionary Lao exiles in their sabotage activities against Laos. Moreover, as a result of their recent commitment, Thai territory will be used to store U.S. weapons and install U.S. bases for military and intelligence activities against the revolutionary movement in Southeast Asia. The Thai administration has become an accomplice of the Chinese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists in their destructive acts against the peaceful construction of the three Indochinese peoples. Instability in Southeast Asia stems mainly from the collusion among Thailand, the United States and China.

The scheme of aggression against the three Indochinese countries was totally defeated in the past. Today, however, there has appeared in Southeast Asia a new situation characterized by the coexistence of two groups of countries with different social systems, namely, the Indochinese and ASEAN groups. There must be a choice: either to conduct direct dialogue and negotiations on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and quality without foreign imposition, or to join the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists in creating confrontation between the two groups of countries. We have always chosen the first option. The second option can only lead to failure.



AS-SADAT'S DEATH VIEWED AS MERITED PUNISHMENT

BK100600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Commentary by Thanh Tin: "The Cairo Thunder and Washington's Panic"]

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat was shot dead by some of his officers and soldiers during a big parade in Cairo. This assassination has really panicked Washington. White House and Pentagon spokesmen have immediately made comforting statements saying that this assassination only involved individuals and was not a political plot. It was merely some trouble caused by some fanatics.

Meanwhile, the well-informed public of many countries in Africa and the Middle East contended that this was clearly an outstanding political action to punish a man who symbolized the policy of surrendering to Israel -- an immediate enemy of Egypt and the Arab people -- and the policy of rallying with the United States to run counter to Egypt's national independence and freedom.

Radios in many African countries asserted that these resounding gunshots had been a punishment for betrayal. They maintained that this was not an individual act of assassination but it was a courageous act performed in the heart of a city square before large numbers of people and international guests and hundreds of television sets to punish a man who had led his country onto the gloomy path of rallying with dangerous enemies, alienating all of Egypt's friends, isolating Egypt and impairing Egypt's international prestige.

The Lebanese press claimed that this was a public execution of a criminal. It affirmed that this was severe punishment for a reactionary political line. It was true that this happened at the very time when the Egyptian administration had authorized the United States to freely use more military bases to intervene in and invade the regional countries.

As soon as the thunder had struck in Cairo, Washington was in mourning turmoil. It mournfully deplores its loss of the most important mainstay and a kingpin in the U.S. policy toward Africa and the Middle East as the ASSOCIATED PRESS observed. It has actually panicked because Egypt might enter an era of endless crises and finally might run out of the U.S. control. It startled [the U.S.] nervously because some African leaders had considered As-Sadat as Egypt's Pahlavi. The United States has lost Pahlavi and even its control of Iran which it used to consider stable and secure.

The U.S. generals in the Pentagon are frightened because a series of military plans being implemented in the Middle East have been based on the U.S.-Egyptian axis of alliance which is shaking and risks collapse. They are faced with a dilemma: Should they abandon or continue these plans? Should they advance or back down? Should they continue to deliver dozens of modern F-16 and F-4 aircraft and hundreds of heavy M-60 tanks to the Egyptian Army as planned, when the officers and troops of that army have just used the U.S. weapons to punish their own president and commander-in-chief whom they called a traitor? Should the Pentagon continue with its plan to release \$600 million in order to modernize two of Egypt's naval bases which would serve as bases for the U.S. Army's quick reaction deployment forces? U.S. Maj Gen (?Robert Gaskill) himself, the commander of these fire rescue forces who just escaped death in Cairo, went to Egypt to quickly carry out this plan.

Egypt has been selected by the United States as a main springboard for the U.S. military forces and the Suez Canal has been marked on U.S. military maps as a corridor for free U.S. troop movements from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and vice versa.

What would happen to the United States if the situation in Egypt became troubled and if the United States met with some difficulties in using the military bases in Egypt and the Suez Canal? It would be a true disaster for the United States.

The White House and State Department in Washington have also become panicky. Egypt under As-Sadat's control was driven very deep into the U.S. orbit by Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan. This was a very big gamble by the White House. Egypt with its population of 44 million people, its special geographical position, its big army, its long-standing history and its important political stature, has always taken the lead among the African and Arab countries.

Winning Egypt would lead to winning many other countries. However, in the past 9 years Egypt has always been isolated in the Arab world. Now, it might fall into a status of endless trouble. The United States has lost its most reliable friend in this region. How will it cope with this loss and deal with a region seething with such an anti-U.S. movement?

Current Western commentators were very right when they said that the situation in Egypt is a matter of great concern for U.S. political circles. The political map of this region might have to be redrawn. The balance of forces in the region might change suddenly and the change would be dangerous to the United States and would have a great effect on the balance of strategic forces on a world scale. Even though As-Sadat is dead, the United States would strive to maintain the tripartite U.S.-Israel-Egypt alliance. This alliance, however, is agonizing. Politically, agony is usually harder to bear and more dangerous than death.

Reagan has sent three former presidents -- Nixon, Ford and Carter -- to his old friend As-Sadat's funeral. Several U.S. generals will also be present to say farewell to this reliable comrade-in-arms. The U.S. stature in this strategic area, however, is no longer as before. The U.S. political circles were struck by the Cairo thunder and panicked as if in a nightmare. To the U.S. strategists, the most dangerous instabilities are emerging from the Middle East and African horizon. This is further evidence of what Henry Kissinger used to call the era of U.S. limitations. Developments in the world no longer take place as calculated and estimated by Washington.

Most interesting was that in Beijing, the archexpansionists had foolishly deplored the too sudden departure of their beloved Egyptian friend. They had further praised their late friend for his anti-Soviet spirit. Meanwhile, they welcomed the top PLO leader who had been considered by As-Sadat as an implacable enemy. Their treacherous face and their odious attitude of following the United States to oppose the Arab people's just cause has been exposed more nakedly.

It has also become a rule that all of Washington's matters of panic are shared by its followers in their opposition to the world people's revolutionary tide of progress.

#### PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT TO VISIT VIETNAM 'SOON'

OW111503 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 11 -- The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has released a communique saying: "A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) led by Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman [of the] Executive Committee of the P.L.O. and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian revolutionary armed forces, will soon pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam".

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